THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,887—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
1st March	MOREA	11080	....	...
5th "	PERSIA	8130	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
8th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
12th "	MANTUA	11080	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12100
15th Apl.	ARABIA	8130	....	...
19th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12391	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
22nd May	EGYPT	8000	....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6039	MACEDONIA	10500
29th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6039	MALWA	11000
3rd "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
5th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
12th "	DONGOLA	8000	MOREA	11000
16th "	INDIA	8000	....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

For S.S. "VEDIA," 7,900 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 5 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 534 or	Rs. 405	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
To London	" 687 or	" 538	" 949-8 or	" 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sabbas	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Mar. 1913.
Elisabeth	3379	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherich	1st April "
Semiramis	3393	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Sabbas	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May "
Elisabeth	3379	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Orsoy	5200	R. Dannecker	6th March.
Ferdinand	5046	F. A. Lova	28th March
Austria	7538	D. Cosulich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back. " 903 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 424 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back. " 633 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Routes on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. " 834 to 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Zenta	5317	N. Gliorovich	9th March, 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
53, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Konig	4900	Coltzau	3rd March 1913
Markgraf	3630	Bremer	17th March 1913

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 27th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 28th Feb.	† 6 a.m.	direct.
Liega	2185	Mon. 3rd Mar.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra", 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Feb., calling at Muscat, Sachire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura", 3,139 tons, on Thursday, 27th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3113	" 20th "
†Lindula	3353	" 3rd April.
*Pontakota	3418	" 17th "

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.
A. Steamer on or about 8th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)
Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
25th February, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1913.	Leave Karachi, 1913.
*City of Glasgow	6521	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 "
City of Vienna	4672	.....	26 "
City of Marseilles	8890	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	†672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	16 "	14 "
City of Bradford	6973	.....	23 "
†City of Agra	4893	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7473	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	90.0	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay, for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,031	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE, except "B" class.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E. I. Saths and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

CEMENT PHAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH-BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS,
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS,
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

23-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and weakness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 7s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, BOMBAY, SIMLA and POONA.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAC, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Dhurob Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 9,71,433
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 9,35,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

*Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rates of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Saremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Soerabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 32,500.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent, and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOJAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiotio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed	"	45,000,000
		100,000,000=say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt.		
Kouping Taels		3,500,000=say £ 455,0 0
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,000,000=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—51, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Harbin	Paris
Baku	Hongkong	Peking
Batoum	Kashgar	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Jaloutsk	Moscow	Vladivostock
Urefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, loans granted on approved security, and all description of banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Suneos.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

CANVAS

DAVID OORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

TREASURY BONDS.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, are prepared to receive FREE OF COMMISSION, all subscriptions to the above Treasury Bonds.

L. COMBE, Manager,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

S. S. "CITY OF ATHENS."

ARRIVED on the 23rd instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 24th February 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

AUCTION SALE of about 900 full-pressed Bales of damaged Cotton.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned —

About 900 full-pressed bales of fine staple cotton of Rajputana and Nanded, etc., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 800 full-pressed Bales of damaged Cotton.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned —

About 800 full-pressed bales of high class staple cotton of Rajputana and Nanded, etc., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 500 full-pressed Bales of high class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bander, near the Grant Buildings, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned —

About 500 full-pressed bales of fine stapled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water, belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha, specially selected and purchased by their own representatives.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 25th February 1913.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT.

LAST NIGHT
OF
THE COURTNEYS.

OUR STAR FILM,
IN THE SPRINGTIME OF LIFE.
RENDERED IN THREE PARTS,
Has won the highest commendation.

THE TIMID LOVERS,
Wiffles in the Principal Role.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO-MORROW,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
"LES MISERABLES"
When the whole of the
FOUR EPOCHS—
NINE PARTS
will be exhibited.
From 6 to 8-15 o'clock
and again
From 9-30 to midnight.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND
LADY SYDENHAM,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, at 9-30 P.M.,
AND
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.,
The World's Greatest Trio of Instrumentalists
LEO JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
have, by Special request, rearranged their present tour to enable them to play
FAREWELL CONCERTS IN BOMBAY,
on the above dates.
THE SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT,
ON MARCH 8TH, is given to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear these World-Famous virtuosi of the piano, violin & cello.

Boxes from Rs. 10 to 30. Dress Circle, Rs. 3.
Stalls, Rs. 5. Front seats. Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls Rs. 4. Back seats. Gallery, Rs. 1.

Children half price on SATURDAY ONLY.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.

Manager.....Lew James.

6-30 TWO HOURS NIGHTLY 10

The House where we can all go together.
SPONTANEOUS SUCCESS OF
COMTESSE OLGA,
The youngest Instrumentalist in the World.
SEE HER CONDUCT.
A FULL ORCHESTRA.
SIGNORINA CARMELITA,
BALLET DANCER.
ALEXANDROFF,
Russian Juggler and Balancer.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES.
BOMBAY RACES.
BYCULLA CUP
RUN at 5-20. SHOWN at 6-30
1,000 to 1 this will draw the sporting fraternity. Arabian Tragedy, Tin Can Rattle, Winning a Widow, Cats Cup Final, How Hubby Got a Rise,
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

MAIDANIA.

THURSDAY, 27th February.
CINDERELLA DANCE.
SATURDAY, 1st March,
SKATING CARNIVAL.
FANCY DRESS.
Prizes for the 2 Best and 2 most original Costumes.

RACES RACES

2-mile race for Championship of Bombay
1-mile race for Maidania Handicap.
Open 2-lap race Novices Handicap.
Open 2-lap race Ladies Handicap.
Nominations for Skate Races close at 6 p. m.

THURSDAY, 27th February.
For PARTICULARS, apply
AT THE RINK.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES,

SANDHURST ROAD.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
TO-NIGHT.—FIRST SHOW 7 P. M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.
PROGRAMME.
MAZDIE (THE EGYPTIAN WIZARD & ILLUSIONIST)
IN
THE INEXHAUSTIBLE SHAWL. | PHAEROE'S SILVER VASE.
THE ARRIVAL OF ASNIE. | THE WINE WONDER.
INVISIBLE SEEDS. | HORTICULTURE (extraordinary).
ASTRALA.
OUR PICTURE PROGRAMME.
THE BULLY AND THE BATH .....(comic).
DEAUVILLE.....(scenic).
ANIMATED GAZETTE.....(or the English Mail).
DEAD SEA FRUIT (DRAMA.)
THE DODGE THAT FAILED (comic).
PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A BEAUTIFUL PANTOMIME SUBJECT.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK,

A WONDERFUL REPRESENTATION OF THE FAMILIAR STORY.

A fairy tale, as familiar to the homes as a household word, unfolding the adventures of Jack, his triumphant return from the mystic heights of the beanstalk with the giant's ill-gotten treasures. The photography is little short of wonderful.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES :—

1. WAR AND LOVE .....(Fine coloured drama. Intensely pathetic).
2. STATE INDUSTRY .....(Interesting industrial picture).
3. SCIENTIST'S NIGHTMARE .....
4. THE JUGGIN'S FAMILY..... } 3 BRIGHT COMICS.
5. DEPILATORY POWDER .....

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. Tel. No. 1271.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time

A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobieitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'DOCTEUR LECLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 26. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular impotence and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it imparts real health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.

Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: THACKER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"A PERFECT DAY" BY CAIBBE JACOBS-BOND.—One of the most tuneful, pleasing and singable American ballads. Published in Keys to suit all voices. Rs. 1-4 per copy.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., BOMBAY and POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Barla Building. Telephone No. 1238.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 3 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 3½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID £29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE..... 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DOUBLE CROWN PRINTING MACHINE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th February, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Goga Street, Fort, in the premises of the Commercial Printing Press to make room for a new machine.

1 Double Crown printing machine, by Harrild and Son, with roller moulds, complete in working order.

The above machine is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, Situate at Old Sonapur Lane.
High Court.
O. C. J.
Suit No. 533 of 1911.

Hazrabai, widow of Shaik Mahomed Alli.....Plaintiff;
vs.
Abdul Rahiman Shaik Mahomed and another .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Manecklal and Tyebji, Attorneys for Messrs. Currim Peer Mahomed and Ismail Cosman, the Receivers appointed in the above suit by the Consent Decree, made on the 4th day of October 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.

Sale To-morrow, Wednesday, the 26th day of February 1913, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 34 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Old Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3491, and Street No. 88, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by the house of Luxman Sakoor, on or towards the West by the Sonapur Street, on or towards the North by the house of Ismail Abdool, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that partly by the vacant ground of Gawroobai, wife of Ramji Bhicaji, and partly by the house of Nanabhoy Padamnath.

LOT NO. 2.

Sale on the same day, immediately after the Lot No. 1 is sold.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, and New No. 1003, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8178, under pension and tax, Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 3512, and Street No 4, Old Sonapur Cross Lane, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Cowerji Byramji, on or towards the West by the property of Mohanlal Chimnaji, on or towards the North by the public passage, called Old Sonapur Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Harischandra Moroba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Manekial and Tyebji, Solicitors for the Receivers, at their office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

By order of Marwadi Arnath Jusuji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Bai Kamlabai, widow, the heir and legal representative of Sonaran Sonabai, the mortgagor—

Gold and pearl bangles, neck-chains and other ornaments.

By order of Marwadi Arnath Jusuji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Jamnabai Ramchander and Rowji Pureram—

Gold bangles, rings, head-ornaments, pearl nose rings, silver utensils and other gold and pearl ornaments.

By order of the concerned—

25 bales Reliance make Calcutta Jute Twine, 10 maunds each bale.

A consignment of kegs assorted paints of different colours.

On account of the shippers 10 Bales old clothing, consisting of Jackets, Overcoats, Motoring Coats, Vests, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE OF landed property at Girgaum Road, Agiary Street, advertised to take place to-morrow, has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meher Mansion," Co-operage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one cottage piano, by Rose and Co., rich plated ware, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases, and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, one binocular camera by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., London, in working order with leather case, one pair Prismoid binoculars in leather case nearly new, one revolving top writing table with master key, sewing machine, marble top dressing tables and washhand stands, chest of drawers, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, and one English ice box, etc., etc., the property of I. A. Algie, Esq., of National Bank of India, Ld., and others.

The properties of another Gentleman—

One 12 H.P. 2 cylinder Darracq car, 5-seated, side entrance, cape cart hood, wind screen, dual ignition, Stepney wheel tools, etc., in first class running order and in very good serviceable condition.

One 12 H.P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with Bosch Magneto, white and poppe carburator, hood and screen Stepney wheel tools, etc., side entrance, body painted grey, exceedingly handsome, first-class car in excellent condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 4th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meher Mansions", Co-operage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chair, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one sweet toned cottage piano, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of T. H. Worgan, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Secretariat, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT &

Bombay, 25th February 1913.

WANTED.

REQUIRED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSING FOR THE CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, BOMBAY. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 325. Four years engagement. Free quarters and board. Only those need apply who are fully qualified in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Maternity Work. Applications (with copies of testimonials) should be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association, 6 Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—The following Men are required for outstation :—

1 Light-keeper ... Pay Rs. 75-5-100 per mensem with rations.
3 Asstt. Light-keepers. Pay Rs. 50-5-70 each per mensem with rations.
4 Lascars... ... Pay Rs. 16 each per mensem with rations.
2 Bhandaries ... Pay Rs. 15 each Do.
2 Topasses ... Pay Rs. 14 each Do.

The applicants must apply in person to the Staff Officer, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, with their service certificates.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-HAND DRESSING TABLE, WARDROBE, WRITING TABLE, CHAIRS, and CARPETS, at once. Write, giving full particulars, prices, etc., to W. T. G., care of "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of Sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bander. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA, recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Maroke) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

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A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS,

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SINGLE COPY	... ONE ANNA.

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Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
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BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [27TH Feb., 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway... ...	27	32,442
B. B. and C. I. Rly	12	14,564

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb. 1913 7 p.c
Bank of Bom. „ „ 27th Dec. 1912 8 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. „ 8 „

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. 1-32 T.T., 1s. 4d. 1-16 on Demand and 1s. 4d. 5-16 to 11-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Some private bills were placed at 1s. 4d. 5-16, and the general rate now is 1s. 4d. 11-32. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s 4 1-32
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	.. 139 1 2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai „	.. 203 1-2
Japan „	.. 119

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market has again fluctuated, opening at 95 1-16 for Cash and the near Settlement declining to 94 15-16, and after recovering to 95 closes at 1-16 lower as under. A moderate business has been done.

Cash	...	Rs. 94 15	0
1st Settlement	...	„ 94 15	0
2nd „	...	„ 95 1	0

BULLIONS.—
Bar Silver in London on Saturday was 1-16 down for ready at 28 5-16 and 1-16 down for delivery in two months at 28 1-2. The New York market was closed for a holiday. The market is irregular and fluctuating and prices are nominally as under. Ready bars and the near settlement and much higher than the second Settlement.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 54	0 0
Australian „	...	„ 53	15 6
Sovereigns „	...	„ 1	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	„ 75	10 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 75	10 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 72	4 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	„ 85	0 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 5	0 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 81	10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
The American markets were closed on Saturday. Liverpool opened 1 to 2 points higher, and was 2 to 4 up at the close. Locally rates are steady and good Broach was quoted Rs. 323 this morning. There is, however, very little business doing in Omras, Bengals or Southern styles as the enquiry for forward delivery is meagre; while on the other hand sellers are not inclined to operate to any extent at present prices though rates are relatively high. Broach is the only thing which is attracting attention, and speculators are manipulating the market in connection with options in good Broach. Prices close as under.

The market for ready cotton is dull and depressed. There is little enquiry for Japan, and mills are only buying quietly for their immediate requirements. Stocks are accumulating, and there are many anxious sellers. Prices are giving way, and unless the home markets advance, and bring out better demand, it looks as though we should see lower prices shortly.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	334	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	„	321 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Wardla-Hinganghat ...	„	329	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	326	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„	322-3	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon... ...	„	319	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ...	„	313	„
Plus M. G. Khandesh ...	„	293	„
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	„	283	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	276	„
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„	328	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000
Total Imports ...	...	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
6'53	6'53	6'53
+02	+02	+02
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August
6'53	6'51	6'48
+02	+02	+02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6'39	6'26	6'19
+02	+2	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Apl-May ... „ 8 14 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ...
Toria ...

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Forward ... „ Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady
We quote.—
Bold ... ... Rs. 52 0 0
Small ... ... „ 49 8 0

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
White Pusi ready 85 p.c. Rs 5 10 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May „ 5 9 0 B.T.

SHARES

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	1,675
Bank of India ...	...	(50 D.
Eastern Bank ...	...	10 1-2
Indian Specie ...	...	60 X D

PRESS.

New Motussil ...	...	855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	..	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pfs	..	177
Bombay S N Ordy	..	255

RAILWAY.

Tadi Valley ...	...	587 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	15,033	bales.
Wheat ...	...	22,900	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	5,511	„
Rapeseed ...	...	2,979	„
Gingellyseed ...	...	11,377	„
Poppyseed ...	...	52	„
Groundnuts...	...	13,724	„
Castorseed ...	...	1,997	„
Rice ...	...	39,994	„
Myrabollams. ...	...	3,132	„
Cottonseed ...	...	31,563	„
Mowrasee ...	...	3	„
Gram ...	...	8,765	„
Joowar ...	...	873	„
Maize ...	...	4	„
Barley ...	...	1,163	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market ...	...	Steady.
Costen Daily Mid Uplands G. & C. Liverpool Liverpool—		

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Feb.-Mar. ..	6'51	6'53
Mar.-Apl. ..	6'51	6 53
Apl.-May ...	6 51	6'53
May-June...	6 51	6'53
June-July...	6 49	6'51
July-Aug...	6' 6	6'48
Aug.-Sept...	6 37	6'39
Sept. Oct....	6'24	6'26
Oct.-Nov. ...	6'17	6'19

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 17th Feb. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 8th Feb. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Feb 15. Rs.	Feb. 22. Rs.
Capital ...	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund ...	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits and Post Office...	14037700	16,23207
Public Deposits at Branches...		
Other Deposits ...	103662543	10 777152
Post Bills	738	7378
Sundries	171 020	1792.18
	140 21641	1462 03 5
Assets.		
Govt. Securities ...	1313683	179 5635
Other authorised Securities	67 773	671773
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	26727307	27984 33
Loans do. do. ...	40011075	42265576
Bills discounted and purchased ...	23469014	25 31426
Dead Stock... ...	220375	230506
Stamps	6686	6564
Bullion... ...	390.03	303077
Balances with other Banks ...	1731335	756086
Sundries	218314	1 0162
Cash'... ...	23808340	30631803
	140321541	146200345

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Feb. 1913				
Bengal ...	1994000	2580625	586625	.....
In Feb. 1913				
Bombay ...	1587000	Nil	.....	1587000
Total ...	3581000	2580625	.....	1000375

Eleven Sales of Bengal Opium and Nine Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
To end of Feb. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	30538000	16450235	15887235	...
To end of Feb. 1913				
Bombay...	16150650	19538906	3388256	.....
Total ...	46713650	65989141	19276491	.....

There were no bidders for Bengal certified drum at the sale of the 4th instant and also Malwa opium at the sale of 12th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

GRAVELL—MORTON.—At Christ Church, Lucknow, on the 11th February, by Canon Oldham, Arthur Gravell, Superintending Engineer, Sirmoor State, to Vera Ainslie, elder daughter of John Morton, M.D.

TOKER—WILLIAMS.—At St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, on the 18th February, by the Rev. C. L. Richards, Richard Edward Tokar 35th Sikhs, only son of Maj.-Genl. Sir Alston Champion Toker, K.C.B., and Lady Toker of Bedford, to Eileen Muriel Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Williams, Amritsar.

DEATHS.

PURVES-LOCHNER.—At the Memorial Hospital, Ludhiana, 13th February, May Kate, the wife of A. Purves-Lochner, E. B. S. Railway, from a long and lingering illness after childbirth.

BROWNE.—At Nowshera, on the 19th February, Major Frank Dennis Browne, I. M. S., 112th Infantry. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p. m.

Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Simplex Mills Company, Statutory Meeting, Apollo-street, 4-30 p. m.

Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Extraordinary General Meetings, Home-street, 3 and 3-15 p. m.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 12 p.m.

TO MORROW.

Bombay Extra Meeting (second series), Mahaluxmi Racecourse.

Lawn Tennis Championship, Gentlemen's Singles and Doubles.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10.

Maxim : He who keeps his secret has the choice of doing in his hand.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Morea" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mammad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	With Sword and Lance ... Starke
Valse ...	The Count of Luxembourg ... Lehar
Overture ...	Le Caliph de Bagdad ... Boieldieu
Selection ...	The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
Song ...	Eileen Alannah ... Thomas
Three Irish Dances ...	... Ansell
Incidental Music ...	Monsieur Beaucaire ... Rosse

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B.G. Stephen and Officers, the Band of the 14th King's Hussars will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Robinson, Bandmaster :—

1st Programme.

March	Distant Greeting ... D'ring
Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2 ...	Liszt
Valse	Chanson De Mon Coeur ... Joyce
Selection ...	Three Little Maids ... Rubens
La Danse des Epaches ...	Clarke
Song ...	In Sympathy ... Leoni
Two Step ...	Don't Stop ... Clarke

2nd Programme.

Grand March ...	Coronation ... Godfrey
Overture ...	Festival ... Lenton
Valse ...	Fiancailles ... Wesley
Selection ...	The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
Morceau ...	Blumengefluster ... Von Blon
Danse Des Aborigines ...	Le Thier
Danse ...	Pambuki ... Urich

MUSIC AT THE CHOWPATTY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Bernard, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

Humorous

March ...	Oh, you Woman ... Lincke
Overture ...	Flotte Bursche ... Suppe
a Intermezzo from ...	Princess Caprice ... Le Fall
b Bolero (Bell Solo) ...	Alicante ... Hume
Grand Selection ...	Faust ... Gounod
Valse ...	Laura ... Millocker
Selection ...	The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
a Pfeif-Lied ...	Come my love & dance with me ... Strauss
b Indian Romance ...	Hobomoko ... Rogers
Galop ...	Wie der Wind ... Faust

ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—A Mahomedan boy named Bandin Abdul Rehman (11), was yesterday removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital suffering from fracture of the ribs. The boy was running across Nagdevi-street on Sunday, when a horse attached to a hack victoria knocked him down and he was trampled on.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.—A European named Joseph Sanders (34), was knocked down by a motor-car on Sunday evening. He was attempting to cross the road, and near the pavement in front of Messrs Lund and Blockley in Esplanade-road, a motor-car came into him. He sustained some slight injuries and was taken to the European General Hospital, where he is under treatment.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ADDRESS.—The fourth and last lecture by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., on "Europe in the Middle Ages," in the University Extension series, arranged by the Social Service League, was delivered yesterday, in the Prarthanasamaj Hall, Girgaum. The next course of three lectures will be given by Prof. G. Anderson, M.A., on "Three great Rulers of India," on Monday, the 24th March, and two succeeding Mondays.

LORD SYDENHAM MEMORIAL.—A correspondent writes:—A subscription of Rs. 20,000 from the Dhrangadhra State towards the proposed memorial to Lord Sydenham. The shape of memorial could not have been more desirable than a commercial college with which, along with other things, his Excellency has been identifying himself and wishes every success to the movement.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The annual prize distribution to the pupils of the Indo-British Institution will be held in the school grounds on Wednesday next, Feb. 26, at 5-30 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Sydenham, has again kindly consented to be present and make the distribution All friends of the Institution are cordially invited

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "India," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m., on Wednesday, the 26th February. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s.s. "Shirala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Saturday, the 1st March. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday, the 2nd March.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 26th February, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—(1) To receive the Annual Report of the Council and the audited accounts of the Society for the year ending the 31st December, 1912. (2) To elect Office-bearers for the ensuing year. (3) To elect two auditors. Paper to be read: "The Funeral Ceremonies of the Nagar Brahmans of Kathiawad and Gujarat," by S. S. Mehta, Esq., B.A. Members and friends are invited to attend.

PERSIAN WEDDING IN BOMBAY

On Wednesday and Thursday, festivities held in connection with the marriage of Aga Abdul Samad Shah, Professor of Persian in the Junagadh College, the eldest son of the late Aga Moochool Shah, and Haji Beeby, with Miss Nooshabe, the daughter of the late Aga Jainalaboodin Shah, and Beeby Korchick. The married couple are the nephew and niece, respectively, of the Lady Aga Khan, in whose name the invitations for the various ceremonies were issued. On Wednesday evening the nikah or engagement was held in the house. The bride and bridegroom were separated by a screen, and the formal consent of the contracting parties to the marriage was given. The presiding priests or mullahs put the various questions and both parties had to give their personal concent after which there was a great clapping of hands or rejoicing. After this the male guests were entertained to light refreshments in the compound and shamiana. Most of those present were the personal friends of the family, chiefly Persians. Amongst others, was Mr. Alfredo Casanova, the Portuguese Consul. There were also a few of the bridegroom's friends from Kathiawar. At 7-30 p.m. the gentlemen left. There was a dinner exclusively for ladies who attended in large numbers. Later, there was dancing by Arabian women, with music on mandolines and drums played by men outside the shamiana, while the women went through their various gyrations inside for the declaration of the guests. These women were dressed in European clothes and had small bells attached to their fingers which they struck rythmically as they danced. The "Hena" ceremony took place after the dinner, when the bridegroom was escorted to the shamiana with bands playing. At this ceremony the hands of the bride and bridegroom are dyed with some red colour. On Thursday evening a ceremony tatled "Dast-be-dai," meaning the placing or joining of the hand of the bride and bridegroom, was gone through which is the symbol of their having been united for life. There was again another dinner this day at which European, Persian, and Mahomedan ladies, were present. On Thursday evening came the celebration known as "pa shooran," feet-washing, in which the bridegroom washed the feet of the bride in the presence of all the lady guests. Last of all was the ceremony of the bridegroom leading the bride to the nuptial chamber, which was full of flowers. Besides the personal friends of the bridegroom from Kathitwar and various Persian ladies, H. H. Lady Aga Khan issued invitations to the following most of whom were present:—H. H. Nawab Begum of Sachin, Lady Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Lady Cowasji Jehangeer, and daughters, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Pherozeshah Mehta, Lady Dinshaw Petit, Mrs. R. J. Tata, Lady Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mumtaz Jehan Begum, Nasrullahkhan, Lady Lamb, Mrs. G. Bozgis, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Collie, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. L. Graham, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. M. R. Jardine, Mrs. C. Hill, Mrs. O. V. Muller, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Sale, Mrs. De'Silva, Mrs. Gordon Tucker, Mrs. C. N. Wadia, Lady Chandavarkar, Mrs. Gupte, Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji, Mrs. Nanu N. Kothare, Mrs. P. S. Laud, Mrs. Lily K. Premchand, Mrs. R. Row, Mrs. N. Ranaday, Mrs. P. S. Singhani, Mrs. Sirur, Mrs Bal. Vassadeo, Mrs. J. N. Bahaduri, Mrs. M. R. Billimoria, and daughter, Mrs. D. Chichgur, Miss Captain, Miss M. Cursetji, Miss Dady, Mrs. D. M. Distur, Mrs. K. Dadachanji, Mrs. M. P. Dadachanji, Mrs. P. R. Desai, the Misses Desai, Mrs. F. E. Dinshaw, Mrs. S. D. Dubash, Mrs. J. B. Dalal, Mrs. P. Joshi, Miss J. D. Mugaset, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Miss Framji D. Petit, Mrs. J. D. Powalla, Mrs. G. D. Pudamji, the Misses Pudamji, Mrs. R. S. Powalla, Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Mrs. A. F. Unwalla, Mrs. F. A. Vakil, Miss D. E. Watcha, Mrs. F. Currimbhoy, Mrs. A. Fyzee, Mrs. G. H. U. Patel, Mrs. Omer Subhani, Mrs. Hamed, Mrs. Yusuf Subhani, the members of the Tyabji family, Mrs. Dadhasti and Mrs. Shirazee.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The Bombay Group of the Alliance Francaise went on an excursion to the Elephanta Caves last Sunday. The party consisted of a fairly large number of the members and their guests and included several ladies. The party started from the Apollo Pier at 9-45 a.m. in the steam-launch, "Molly Brown," and on reaching the Caves, M. le Principal J. Nelson Fraser delivered a brief lecture on the Caves, during the course of which he conducted the members round, describing the history of the caves and explaining to them the symbolic meaning conveyed by the figures carved on the rock. After breakfast Prof. L. Peltier, on behalf of M. H. Martin, Vice-Consul of France, who was prevented from joining the party by sudden illness, proposed the toast of the "Members of the Bombay Group of the 'Alliance Francaise'". He said that that day was indeed a good day for the Alliance Francaise. The number of members had reached the respectable figure of 120 ; but in order that the institution might be placed on a permanent basis, it was desirable that the number should reach the figure of 150. But the satisfactory progress the institution had made in the short space of time led him to indulge in the hope that it would attract more lovers of the French Language and Literature to it, and that it would attain in the near future the majestic and the superb proportions like those of the stately figures on the rock. M. le Commandant E. E. Preston, I. A. in a felicitous and eloquent speech, proposed the toast of the "Salle Francaise". It was in the Salle Francaise he said, that one obtained opportunities for conversations and amenities which were hardly found anywhere else ; for conversation was an art which was dying in consequence of the stress and strain of modern life. It was this cult of the beautiful, elegant, inspiring, elevating, of a gay, intellectual, and a loving nation which had blessed their "Salle" and had alone rendered possible the organisation of the picnic that day. It was a cult which had rendered possible what would not have been possible by means of any agency or any other language.

The European Orchestra of the Taj Mahal Hotel entertained the party with a selection. All enjoyed themselves a la bon enfant, the motto of the Bombay Group, and the members had a very pleasant time of it.

Credit is due to M. le Prof. Peltier and M. P. Chinghar for the highly satisfactory way in which they organised the excursion.

NATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

Work Done in India, Burmah and Ceylon.

The Annual Convention of the National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burmah and Ceylon was held yesterday morning in the Hall of the Y.W.C.A., Bombay. Mrs. Mackichan, President of the Association presided; a number of ladies interested in the work of the association were present.

The president submitted the following report for the last year :—

During the year, Miss A.G. Hill, Miss Rutherford, Miss Ellis, Miss Radford and Miss Walker have been on furlough; while Miss Lamb has been in America for training. Almost all have returned. We have received notice of resignation from Miss A. G. Hill, Miss Jones, Miss Cunningham, Miss Maya Das, Mrs. Williams and Miss Wistar. Miss Haig who shortly leaves on furlough, we hope welcome again. The passing of Miss A. G. Hill from the ranks of our Association workers is a fact we would fain have been spared. Miss Hilda Davies and Miss Master returned some time ago and are in full work at Lucknow and Calcutta respectively. Miss Mather was transferred from the National Office to the position of Secretary at Allahabad. We thankfully record the arrival of several new workers. Miss Snow for the National Office and Miss Wingate for Bombay, and quite recently Miss Dennison also for Bombay and Miss Cron for Calcutta. With them we have the joy of welcoming back Miss Rutherford, who also goes to Calcutta We record here our gratitude to H. E. Lady Hardinge for having kindly acceded to our wish in becoming Patroness of the Y. W. C. A. for India, Burmah and Ceylon. News has reached us from Lahore of the progress to its completion of the Association Buildings there. In this connection, we gratefully acknowledge the many services rendered to our Association by Lady Dane, who by her personal influence and practical interest has helped us so largely. Lately, we were appalled by news of the catastrophe that had overtaken the recently completed and costly building at Simla. It is profound thankfulness that we have heard that the calamity is not so great as was feared. We tender to Mr. Hunter our grateful thanks for his timely help in this matter. To the parent Associations in England and America for their exceeding loving kindness we offer our heartfelt gratitude and also in no small measure to our devoted General Secretary and Mrs. Coleman together with others not named, who have been a strength and blessing to the National Committee.

Now can we omit to mention the pleasure and helpfulness which Lady Proctor's visit and her taking part in, and sharing the work of our Committee has brought to us; also, the pleasure of having had with us Mrs. Abbott, another former co-worker, at one of our meetings.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Miss E. Hunter, General Secretary, next read the following report :—

Oftentimes there comes in the march of a big work a period of marking time, so to speak, when there does not seem to be a great advance and when people question whether the work is really holding its own. Such a condition of affairs is often very timely, for it enables those who are responsible for it to take stock and see if things are going as they should. Such a time of testing has come to the National Young Women's Christian Association during the past year, and if it is taken in the right way, it should mean a fuller and richer development of the Association. It has seemed as if more unexpected crises have arisen than ordinarily, and they have tried faith sometimes rather sorely, but they have caused the National Committee to ask for and learn more of the Divine guidance which never fails, and because the work for young women and girls is work undertaken in the name of the Lord, He has never failed nor forsaken it. The reports that have come in from the local Associations show, on the whole, that the work is daily becoming more consolidated. The large centres, such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo and Lahore, have each a splendid work where the Association adapts itself to the special needs of the young women of the community. The Bombay Association has completely overflowed its borders and must secure another building, if it is to cope with its increasing activities. It has a long waiting list of girls who wish to reside in the Home, and its educational work demands further development. One of the special features this year has been the organization of a "Girl Guides" Corps. Calcutta Association has a membership of over 1,200, many of whom are Bengali. The students and school girl work is well developed and there was a specially fine day of inter school sports. The business girls' club is one of the channels through which the Association can come in close contact with the young women who have to earn their livelihood. Madras being an educational centre, has strong student and school girl work in the Association, it also reports inter-school sports and has had some fine lectures on different subjects. The work of the Colombo Association is somewhat unique, for it is definitely understood that membership in the Association there means enrollment in a Bible Class, and the members attend very conscientiously. A new property with two and a half acres of ground has just been purchased at a cost of a lakh of rupees, and the Association has all the money but Rs. 10,000 in sight to pay for it. Lahore Association has been without an Educational Secretary this last year, and it has thrown a heavy extra burden on the General Secretary, who has been very busy with the erection of a new building costing Rs. 86,000 to be opened next month. The Association is daily standing for the highest and best developement of character and meets an undoubted need in the large cities where the young women and girls need to be taken care of until they have a home of their own. The National Committee cannot too strongly man the work in the great cities, for it is there that the tide of young womanhood is found at its flood. But by far the larger number of the 157 Associations on the National Register are not in the large cities and are scarcely heard of. Some are to be found in quiet up-country or coast stations, where the Europeans can be numbered by their tens, and often where there may be no resident chaplain, some in the busy railway communities and smaller towns such as Allahabad, Bangalore, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and others of similar size and importance where the Association either has a Boarding Home or Institute as need has arisen. Some in the hill stations, such as Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Darjeeling and Ootacamund, where a Holiday Home is maintained to give young women from the plains the opportunity of a change to a more bracing atmosphere. Then National Committee was represented by one official delegate at the World's Biennial Committee Meeting, held at Swanwick, England, in July last. Several of the secretaries from India, who were on furlough, were also there as visitors; so India was well represented. The statistics of the work for 1912, are as follows : Number of city associations, including small branches, 75 ; number of student associations, 58 ; number of vernacular associations, 24 ; total number of associations, 157 ; total membership of associations, not including student associations, 7,858. Number of secretaries under World's Committee : British, 15 ; American, 11 ; total, 26. Number of workers financed from National Funds. Total value of Association property owned, Rs. 11, 29 700. Number of associations owning their own buildings, 14; number of associations with boarding homes, 10 ; number holiday homes, 6; number of camps and conferences held during 1912 : camps and conferences, 5; student house parties, 1, Reports from the student associations have not reached the National Office and statistics could not be included in this report.

Mrs. Clark next read the financial statement. Mrs. Bretherton read the Student Department report. Mrs. Edwards read the Vernacular Department and Publication Committee's report and Miss Dobson read the M. S. U. W. and Camps and Conference reports.

After benediction the proceedings were concluded.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 21st February to 6 a.m. on the 24th February :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	6	5
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		81

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Annual Camp of Exercise at Santa Cruz.

The Annual Camp of Exercise of the Bombay Light Horse commenced at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon and will be concluded on March 10, after twenty-one days' preparation for a satisfactory inspection by the General Officer Commanding the VI Division, which event takes place on the last day of the training period.

A large number of the members of the Corps, according to the hope expressed by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.-D.-C., Commanding, have already gone under the canvas and the first parade was held yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, when the Corps went through troop and squadron drill, dismounted action.

The week's programme is prepared and notified to the members by Lieut. W. D. Wilson, Acting Adjutant, which is as follows :—

Tuesday, 25th February, Troop and Squadron drill, dismounted action; Wednesday, 26th February, Reconnaisance ; Thursday, 27th February, Hunting ; Friday, 28th February, Field Firing ; Saturday, 1st March, Troop Drill, Sword exercise ; Sunday, 2nd March Church parade, 11 a.m.

The annual sports will be held in Santa Cruz on Saturday the 8th March.

NEW SCHOOL AT BYCULLA.

The new school at Byculla which His Excellency is to visit to-morrow, has been erected by the Bombay Scottish Education Society to replace the older building so long associated with Mr. McDonald's name at the Byculla Bridge. The older building which was purchased by the Society in 1870 was intended to provide education for the children of European parents living in Byculla and Mazagon, and for many years under Mr. McDonald's direction the purpose of the Society in acquiring the building, was admirably fulfilled. Of late years, however, the difficulty of keeping an old building in proper condition and the more exacting riquirements of the Education Department have compelled the Society to turn their attention to the question of providing a more modern school. Last year a site was selected on the Agripada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and aplication was made for permission to transfer the school to the new residential suburb which is growing up in that locality. Government forwarded the scheme by taking over the old site and building at a valuation sufficient along with the usual grant from the Educational Department to permit of the erection of the new school. A suitable building of simple but attractive design has been erected under the supervision of Mr. Hawkins, the architect of the Trust, who has managed to give a distinctively Scottish appearance to a plan exterior and has at the same time made economical use of the interior space. The building, which is now nearly finished, will be ready for use in a few weeks. The effect of the design will not be seen completely until the building is quite ready; but the Committee were desirous of inscribing upon their walls the name of the distinguished statesman who now governs this presidency but whose term of office is coming to a close, and they have been so fortunate as to secure his Excellency's presence at the ceremony of dedication to-morrow. His Excellency will unveil a tablet which has been erected to commemorate his visit and to mark the day of the dedication of the building to the glory of God and the good of the European children of Bombay.

The Bombay Scottish Education Society was founded by the leading Scotsmen of Bombay in 1866 for the express purpose of providing education on the lines of the the national Scottish system for the Protestant European Children of Bombay, in supplement of the efforts then being made by the Church of England for the welfare of the rising generation. The Society has since continued to be representative in its character, and members of all the Protestant denominations in Bombay serve on the Committee. In its three schools at Byculla and Colaba and in the Fort the Society has at the present time over 250 pupils under its care and taught by an efficient staff of graduates and teachers of whom Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson is the principal. His Excellency will arrive at the new school which is situated in Reynolds Road behind the Byculla Club and immediately behind Club Road to-morrow, at 5-30, and all intending visitors are requested kindly to be in their places some minutes before that hour. A cordial invitation to be present is given by the Committee to all interested.

ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

Mr. Hill, the jockey, who met with an accident at the Mahaluxmi Racecourse on Saturday, has sustained severe injuries, and is detained at the European General Hospital for treatment.

Enquiries made at the Hospital yesterday evening showed that no improvement had been noticed in his condition, which remained the same.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 24.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s

ON IN PRICES.

Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
" White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
" 1895 (two crown)	4 0
" 1890 (Princes)	5 0
" 1887 (Royal)	6 0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 857 tons Captain H. M. Cathush, sailed on Monday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 3,082 tons Captain F. J. Jocken, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The steamer Catalone, 2,416 tons, Captain T L. Glover, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Dundee with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 162 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bushehr via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Benguela, 3,533 tons, Captain W. Owen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Natal via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Beachy, 2,908 tons, Captain J. P Turner, arrived in harbour on Monday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugent.....R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Supt Scr St
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibson .....Troopship.
R I M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis.....R I Marine

SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB 24.

Asmys ... ...4359 Cockman ....Shanghai...12-3 ... P & O Co
Alavi ....2324 Richardson..... Bo and S N Co
Arcadia ....8818 Cavaliani..... P & O Co
Argus ....2120 Dakers..... A Yuliani Co
Beachy ....2997 Turner..... ...
Bankura ....1905 Whytehead ..... M M and Co
Benguela ....3533 Owen ..... W and A G and Co
Cuyahoga ....29 9 Streathfeild ..... W and A G and Co
Clontsham ..... 3 75 Wittes ..... K Nixon and Co
Clan Leslie ....249 Henderson ..... J F and Co
Crostafels ....3082 ..... W and Graham Co
Faria ....737 Coates ..... Arab Steamers
Galavale ....2141 Scott ..... W and A G and Co
Glenmoor ....1593 Tait..... W and A Graham & Co
Hoseiace ....993 Richardson ..... B P S N Co
Ikoo-Maru ....3873 Kominjo..... N Y Kaisha
Kentucky ....4270 Lee ..... W and A G and Co
Marmaris ....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Mueller ....250 Nicolis ..... Persian Govt
Mangon ....3280 Milne ..... M M & Co
Nawab ....2041 Sarjeant ..... P M & Co
Netherpark ....2804 Taylor ... W and A G and Co
Noor-ei-Bahr ....21 Mahomed ..... Nacoda
Pernis ....4151 Bradshaw ..... P and O Co
Saratoga ....8564 Gray ..... Standard Oil Co
Sutherland ....2277 Longstaff ..... The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan ....698 Nacoda ..... Nacoda

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEB 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
O&B Ariosto	2760	Bradley			J Finlay & Co
D&E Chiltern Range	2718	Rea	Hamburg	27-2	W & A G & Co
P Lama	2665	Wiesnes	Dunkirk	23 3	T M & Co
G Mashtari	1110	Cottrell		Jedah	Bo and P S N Co
H Lewos	1317	Boon	Mauritius	21-2	D Kandawaru
O Umlatt	1664	Kessler			W and A G and Co
Q Kola	510	Elton	Repairing		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Catalone	2416	Glover	Antwerp	2-2 W & A G & Co
1	Vindobona	2633	Marshditch	Karachi	4-2 A L S N Co
2	Rabenfels	2693	Steinert	N York	28-3 W & A G Co
4	Inglemoor	2755	Stonehouse	Marseilles	22-2 Ralli Bro
4	Clan Sinclair	3231	Smith	L'pool etc	J F & Co
5	Gorjistan	2378	Paramor	Antwerp	2-2 M M & Co
7	Gablons	4735	Gillhuber	Trieste	1-3 A L S N Co
8	Peswada	3270	Lane		M M and Co
8	Kohistan	3849	Owen		M M and Co
9	City of Athens	3571	Knout	Liverpool	K N and Co
10&11	India	4199	Gordon	Shanghai	26-2 P & O Co
14	Dumra	761	Morrison		M M and Co
15	Mamu	2314	Quaslie		8 Line

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	Benzue's	Owen	Natal via Karachi
	Beachy	Turner	Cardiff Jan 21
	Crostafels	Jocken	Hamburg Jan 20

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Linga	Outbush	Karachi &c.
	Umtata	Kusler	dull &c.

The steamer Catalone, Glover obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra for Bushehr &c.
" New arr for Hull &c.
" Kerachi Maru for Kobe &c.
" Konig for Zanzibar &c.
" City of Athens for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s s Ischia of the Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi left Hongkong for Singapore, Penang and Bombay on the 22nd instant

The Ellerman Line s s City of Birmingham sailed from Port Said, homeward bound, on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme be favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroys decaying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 123° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE

BURNS' CELEBRATION.

A series of Special Articles, in connection with the Scottish poet's celebration,

"THE HOMES OF BURNS"

will appear in the columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

during the next two months. The first, by

MR. H. MAKINSON,

will appear on Saturday, March 1st, and will deal with

ALLOWAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."
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"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."
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The noble and grand toned Steinweg."
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 25th February, 1913.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION.

THE latest statement of Government policy on education will rank by the side of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 among the ablest and most comprehensive surveys in the history of education in India. The Resolution ranges with remarkable boldness and common sense over every department of this troubled realm of education. Primary and Secondary education, Research, the Hostel System, Industrial and Technical education, the Universities, Education for Europeans and for the Domiciled Community, the needs of the Mahomedans, the question of Oriental Studies, and what is often called, by a curious usage of words, Female Education, all receive separate treatment, and in no case can the modern critic of Government educational policy complain that the latest opinions and methods have been left out of consideration. If we were asked to point out those particular features of the resolution which may be regarded as of chief importance, we should choose the proposal to alter the character of the Universities as far as possible, and fit them to educate as well as to examine, and the acceptance of the "Hostel" principle for colleges and secondary schools on the side of higher education, and on the side of primary education the desire of Government to double the number of primary public schools and the numbers of pupils who attend them. The last proposal may be regarded as a compromise between the existing system and the impracticable system of compulsory education; for, it means that Government are fully alive to the necessity of reaching a much larger percentage of the people, while at the same time they realise the latent impossibility not merely of compelling education for the vast and heterogeneous population of India—figure a hill-man from the vicinity of Matheran and Todas from the wilds of the Nilgiris being compelled to go to school—but of providing adequate means in the shape of money, buildings and teachers for carrying out such a system. The policy of free education again they reject, and rightly. It is a policy they simply cannot afford, quite apart from any intrinsic demerits. Education is so young a growth in India, and an experiment so fraught with dangers and complexities, that the latest proposals for primary education and the decision to continue encouraging private enterprise in Secondary Schools, by an extended application of the grant-in-aid system, embody a policy as progressive as conditions permit. We commend Government's wise decision to improve the quality more than the quantity of Secondary Schools, an end which they hope to attain by a multiplication of training colleges for teachers. The complaint made by the Colleges has always been that the materials sent to them from the Secondary Schools is inadequate and unfit for the advanced studies prescribed by the Universities. Now that the Universities have added to the difficulties of these studies, it becomes increasingly important to improve the standard of teaching in Secondary Schools. To this end larger grants, better pay for teachers, and a more careful regard to the "personnel" of the teaching staff, are essential. Hence particular care has to be taken with regard to private enterprise; for, there is a fear that in the absence of proper inspection and control, they may develop into "schools of a money-making type, ill-housed, ill-equipped, and run on the cheapest lines." Those who argue that the fees of each institution should be reduced, ignore the baneful effects of the recommendation of the Commission of 1882, "that in order to encourage the establishment of aided schools, the managers be not required to charge fees as high as those of a neighbouring Government school of the same class," and with reference to colleges "that, while it is desirable to affirm the principle that the highest rate consistent with the established spread of education should be levied in every college aided by the state, no aided college should be required to levy fees at the same rate as that charged in a neighbouring Government College." Perhaps nothing in the whole history of education in India has done so much to destroy the efficiency of school and college training as that unfortunate Resolution. There is no doubt that by lowering the fees you lower the quality of the education imported. The policy of Government with regard to Secondary Education, as stated in the present Resolution, may be summed up under the phrase extension under supervision. And we could emphasise the extreme importance of supervision and control in the view of the amazingly bad institutions which India is liable to produce if left entirely to its own enterprise. Government sums up its policy in this matter in the following words: "The policy may be summarised as the encouragement of privately managed schools under suitable bodies maintained in efficiency by Government inspections, recognition and control, and by the aid of Government funds." That is to say, they rely on private enterprise, while recognising the supreme importance of looking into the working of such enterprise.

There is one point dealt with by the Resolution which will raise much discussion and possibly much adverse criticism. The Commission of 1882, faced the problem of the relation between the School Final Examination and the Matriculation Examination. The idea has been since then to introduce a school course which should be independent of the Matriculation Examination in such a way that an examination based upon it may be regarded as a sufficient test of a boy's ability when leaving school. Hitherto those boys who have been unable or unwilling to prosecute their studies beyond the stage of the school have regarded passing Matriculation Examination as a necessary qualification for certain professions and certain posts in Government service. Government propose to alter this state of affairs and emphasise the principles laid down in one section of the Universities Commission of 1902. They desire to extend and improve the School Final Examination and to make it a sufficient test in itself not only for posts in Government service, but also of fitness to enter the University. If this is not possible, they propose that "the Matriculation candidate should pass in certain subjects in the School Final Examination and be examined by the University with regard to any further requirements that may be deemed necessary." There is anology for their latter proposal in the Oxford and Cambridge Board Examinations in England. And the principle meets the grave defects of subordinating a Secondary School education to a University Entrance Examination, defects which through misdirecting the aims of such schools and causing them to develope into one stereo-typed kind have seriously checked the progress of education in this country. Above all, the old system has encouraged the central evil of education in India, cram. Now the declared object of Government's policy in encouraging the School Final is the avoidance of cram. They say in effect: Let the school courses be a well ordered whole, self-contained and independent of University courses, and let your test of its efficiency be based on the course itself, not on the external requirement of the University. And here it should be noted that the two proposals, that of a general improvement in teaching and standards of our secondary schools and that of the recognition of the School Final Examination as the proper test of a high school education, bring together. If there were no guarantee of the efficiency of such education and the standard set in the final examination, the various profession and the Universities themselves might well object to accepting a school-leaving certificate based on a School Final Examinationa sa substitute for the Matriculation Examination. The question will always arise; can we trust the School Final Examination? This question Government faces. They suggest that a combination of external and internal examination will meet the case far better than a merely external and written examination. Yet the scheme will always be open to abuse, particularly in schools conducted by private enterprise. However, we presume, Government have considered these difficulties and have concluded that some scheme must be introduced to release schools from the injurious influence of the Matriculation Examination.

Government policy, in matters of technical education, is simply a reassertion of its importance; and we do not propose to criticise proposals which are obviously necessary and useful. Its acceptance of the "teaching" principle in the matter of Universities we have already referred to on another occasion. One of the most interesting sections is that dealing with the possibility of establishing a school with a European staff for European boys whose parents can afford to pay high fees. The section is disappointing, for it does no more than express sympathy with those who propose such an institution. Yet something might have been done for them at once. The education of their children is a terrible strain on the often meagre pay of Anglo-Indians. And though the majority of them would prefer to endure the strain rather than have their sons educated in India, there must be a large number to whom such a scheme would be very welcome. Finally the Resolution does not fail to attack the difficult problem of "Female Education." Citizens in Bombay have often deplored the absence of a college for women, the need of it is so obvious that it is not worth arguing. Yet nothing has been done. No wealthy aspirant to honours has offered to endow so essential an institution. The present Resolution seems to be concerned only with the education of girls in schools, and the suggestions of the Governor-General in Council are marked by a timid yet clearly implied belief in an essential difference between the sexes. Of the education of girls it is said that "it should not seek to imitate the education suitable for boys, should it be denominated by examination." Perhaps it is feared that what is meat for boys is meat only for suffragettes. Many critics blame our modern education for that perplexing and irrepressible phenomenon. On the whole, Government display that attitude of indifferent earnestness which most men are contented to adopt towards women's education, differing only in appearance from the callous father who hoped his child would be a girl because then he need not educate it.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. SMART, I. C. S., who has been acting for Mr. Keatinge, as Director of Agriculture in Bombay, for the past year, has issued his annual report, and tells us that in his opinion it is undesirable that further expenditure should be incurred on the college without a thorough enquiry into the necessity for the same. It the expenditure incurred by the Bombay Government on the education of students in the Agricultural College at Poona were compared with that incurred in other provinces in India and in England, Mr. Smart thinks it would be found that Bombay's expenditure is large. He states with confidence that the members of the College staff have neglected no opportunity to enlarge their experience by taking an interest in practical and scientific problems of agriculture throughout the Presidency. The danger, if any, is that the extension of their activities in this direction may interfere with their primary duties of teaching. Mr. Smart reports that the character of the season did not prevent considerable progress being made in the work of the Department in the districts. "It must be recognised that tracts, blessed with certain rainfall or protected by irrigation, provide the most promising field for improvements in agriculture. Agricultural stations, except for the purposes of experiments in dry farming, cannot meet with much success in tracts which are subject to repeated years of scarcity. The experiments on such stations are spoiled by constant failure of crops which makes them equally useless as sources of seed supply. Improved methods cannot be introduced into such tracts owing to the inefficiency of the plough bullocks." Mr. Smart, however, is not despondent. He anticipates further progress as the result of training, but he is not too sanguine concerning the present class of students. The last men trained by Mr. Mollison, he finds to be administrators rather than scientists or scientific observers. "If," he writes, "the graduate staff on our stations fail to develop under the increased supervision and attention which they will now receive, only one course remains: to increase the European and Indian specialist staff on large salaries and to reduce the number and pay of the ordinary cadre of graduate field-men." For, he avers that as the graduates in this presidency receive an education at the College and salaries in the Department which are comparable with those of the Irish Department of Agriculture, for instance, better things must be expected of them.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

THE Chief of the General Staff at Army Headquarters sends us a copy of a remarkable booklet, "Our Indian Empire." It is "a short review and some hints for the use of soldiers proceeding to India" and though intended primarily for the benefit of soldiers proceeding to India—and its utility, from the point of view of the young soldier, is obvious—it really forms a very handy little work of reference on various matters. So much is claimed for it, but it is more. It is a work which should be put in the hands of every newcomer to India, whether in the service or in any other calling in life. As a rule, the new-comer to this country knows very little about it and nothing of the people with whom he is to come in contact, facts which account for most of the worries and troubles of his early days. One of the first chapters tells the reader all he needs know of the Indian soldier, of the popular errors concerning him and of the advantage of sympathy between the two races. If the book is placed in the hands of every young soldier coming to the country and he is induced to read it, much of the friction, which is now almost unavoidable, will be obviated. The author, warns the reader that on landing in India he finds himself in a very different country from his own native land; the customs, character, dress, language, colour, and religions of the inhabitants have but little resemblance to those of the Englishman; a new life lies before him. He admits that to know the country thoroughly is the work of a life-time, and the longer a man stays in it the better he realises how slight his knowledge really is, but he would have everyone try and learn a little, for he will not only find it useful, but it will make his stay in the East much more interesting—a sentiment we fully endorse, believing that the little work just issued will make all the difference to one who studies it.

CENTRAL PROVINCES FORESTS.

THE financial results of the Forest Administration for 1911-12 are shown to have been very satisfactory. Excluding the unusual item derived from the sale of grass to districts in the Bombay presidency, which were short of fodder, the revenue, as compared with that of the previous year, rose by three and three-quarter lakhs, the surplus by close upon two and three-quarters and the percentage of net to gross revenue from twenty-three to thirty-one. In the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, the point seems at last to have been reached at which the forests are making a steady and increasing return for all the care and attention that has been devoted to them in the past, though a good deal still remains to be done before available resources are fully exploited.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

AS a result of the inspection, late last year by Major Robertson, I.M.S., of the sanitary requirements of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, the Government of India have now sanctioned a special grant of Rs. four lakhs to be expended exclusively under sanitation. This will include the further relief of the congestion in the general bazaar by the demolition of insanitary dwellings, compensation for road opening and new tenement extensions.

MILITARY MATTERS.

French Naval Reconstruction.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The reconstruction of the French Navy is proceeding steadily and rapidly and the four battleships to be laid down this year will mark an original departure on the part of the designers in the matter of details of armament. Three proposals were put forward and considered by the Navy Council. The first provided for twelve 13·4-inch guns in four triple turrets; the second suggested sixteen 12-inch guns in four turrets each containing four guns; the third, which has been finally adopted, accepted the quadruple turret arrangement, but adhered to the smaller number of heavier guns. The armament will therefore be twelve 13·4-inch guns in three quadruple turrets. The ships are to be named the Languedoc, Normandie, Flandre, and Gascogne; the two former will be laid down at La Seyne and Saint Nazaire respectively, on May 1st, and the two latter at Brest and Lorient respectively, on October 1st, an acceleration of three months on the date originally intended. The main features of this group of ships may thus be summarized: Length 574 feet, beam 87·6 feet, draught 28 feet 3 inches, displacement 25,200 tons. Subsidiary armament, twenty-four 5·5-inch and six submerged torpedo tubes. Compared with their immediate predecessors, the Bretagne class, these ships will carry two 13·4-inch, two 5·5-inch, and two torpedo tubes more. The main armour of the new ships will be 12·6 inches thick, and they are expected to steam 21 knots. The first two Dreadnoughts built in France, the Jean Bart and Courbet are to be ready for their trials in the spring, the Bretagne and Provence, laid down last year, will be launched in April, and the Lorraine, which replaces the lost Liberté, will be ready for launching in the early summer. With the France and Paris, sister ships to the Jean Bart, which have already been launched, the total French strength in Dreadnoughts will, by the end of this year be, complete two, launched five, building four; a very practical illustration of their determination to make up for lost time.

BRITISH REDISTRIBUTION AND CANALS.

The change that has of late years taken place in the strategic front, the redistribution of our fleet, and the construction of new naval bases on the east coast has drawn attention to the advantages to be gained were it possible to transfer ships of war more rapidly and more secretly from west to east of Scotland and vice versa than by the long and exposed route north about. It is not difficult to imagine contingencies, in which the saving of 24 hours in the concentration of his forces in the eastern or western theatre of operations would be a great advantage to an Admiral in his strategic dispositions. It is understood that the question is being considered in all its bearings at the Admiralty, but is likely to hold up indefinitely on the question of cost, unless a solution can be found in a modest contribution to an undertaking financially sound as a commercial proposition, and not merely commercially of value if the major portion of the cost is borne by the Naval Estimates. There are at present three canal schemes for Scotland, which have for varying periods been before the public, but as yet have not been able to obtain sufficient support to justify a commencement of work. The first is a proposal to widen and deepen the existing Caledonian canal, which at present can only carry vessels of 500 or 600 tons, so as to admit of the passage of war ships, and at the same time make this route available for the larger types of the mercantile marine. Another scheme is to cut a water-way from the head of Loch Long through Lock Lomond and so to join the River Forth near Stirling. The third proposal is the reconstruction of the Forth and Clyde canal, which extends from Grangemouth on the Forth to Bowling on the Clyde. The first scheme receives little support except in commercial circles in Inverness, the eastern exit being too far north to effect a saving of time sufficient to attract vessels bound for mid-European ports and the returns from ships proceeding to the Northern ports of Europe would not justify the large capital expenditure involved. The second scheme has already been reviewed by naval experts and thrown out on the grounds that the strategical advantages offered are not proportionate to the contribution, which the promoters consider should be made by the Admiralty and without which the undertaking would not be commercially remunerative. The third scheme, the construction of a ship canal, following the existing line of the Forth and Clyde Canal, sets forth in its prospectus a much more hopeful view of its potential commercial possibilities than either of the other two. It is the shortest route from east to west; it passes through many important industrial centres; Glasgow would benefit by being on the direct water-way from America to Europe as it is anticipated that much of the traffic at present going by the northern and southern routes would be attracted by the shorter and safer alternative. As might be expected therefore, the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and the Glasgow Corporation are supporting the scheme strongly, though there are a few dissentients, who doubt whether, with all its advantages even, it will produce an adequate return on the very considerable capital outlay required. Anyhow, of the three schemes, this appears to be the only one which is likely to be seriously considered for the strategic advantages that it offers, as it is the only one, which, apart from the value of the strategic conditions, has a prospect of commercial success. There is little doubt, that the question will receive careful attention, though with the Navy Estimates for this year at or possibly exceeding fifty millions, further financial burdens will not be incurred unless the strategic advantages fully warrant such a course. Unfortunately, perhaps, we have not the facilities possessed by some other countries for transferring the cost of strategic works, whether canals or wharves or barracks in connection therewith, to the Public Works account. Were it otherwise, the life of the Admiralty would be much simplified. However, that is another story. In the meantime, though the present distribution of the battleships of the fleet makes for security against a repetition of what happened at Port Arthur at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, still it involves delay should any sudden need arise for the presence of battleships in the North Sea. From Lamlash to the Firth of Forth is 620 miles or say 30 hours' steaming for a battle fleet. By canal the distance would be reduced to 100 miles, and the time, even allowing for the reduced speed necessitated to approximately 10 hours.

THE GERMAN CANAL.

Whilst on the subject of canals, it is interesting to recall the insistence with which Bismarck pressed the canal question in Germany in the face of the strong opposition which, strangely enough, by the military authorities. He urged the advantage that would accrue if the united fleet could issue from the harbour of Kiel, from the mouth of the Elbe, and through the canal be lengthened from [illegible] without the enemy having any inkling

movement. He wished to continue the [illegible] from the Lower Elbe, so far in a westerly direction that the mouths of the Weser, Jade and Ems, should be made into sortie ports. He expressed the opinion that the preparation of this canal system was more important and more advantageous to German coast defence than the building of fortresses, or even the increase of the fleet. To a certain extent the policy outlined by Bismarck has been carried out, though certainly not to the exclusion of shipbuilding. There is the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, now being enlarged, from Kiel to Brunsbuttel: from Otterndorf on the opposite side of the Elbe estuary connection is made by the Hadeluer and Geeste canals with Bremeshaven: and there is direct canal communication between Wilhelmshaven and Emden, known as the Ems-Jahde canal, but this is only capable of carrying small craft.

The War Office are commencing the fortification of the entrance to Cromarty Firth which is now being more and more used by the ships of the fleet. Forts are to be placed on the two headlands that command the narrow entrance, Cromarty Hill on the south and Castlecraig on the north side. Net moorings are being laid down, and stores for fuel erected at Invergordon.

TERRITORIALS.

In the "Army Service Corps Quarterly" Captain Bennett-Stanforth, who before he took to wagoning, served in the Cavalry, holds up the mirror to the Territorials, and lets himself go on the subject of what he observed as transport officer during the last manœuvres. As for the most part I was attached to Yeomanry Units, his criticisms must not be taken as applying to the Territorials as a whole. He only records the impression of what actually came under his own observation. It is evident, however, that the citizen force has a good deal to learn in the matter of soldiering outside what is generally included in tactical training of the things that go to make efficiency, training, discipline and numbers. There is one which rests on the personal effort of the individual and is less affected than the others by outside agency. Lack of training may be traceable to insufficient time or opportunities, deficient numbers may be ascribed to the unpropitious attitude of employers of labour, or any of the many excuses for the force being under strength that are put forward in different districts, but for want of discipline there is no excuse. When a man voluntarily takes up service in the citizen force, he does it with his eyes open, and he should play the game. Discipline is an essential part of the game, and if it does not exist in the corps, it is a fault that can be traced to individuals, and remedied without aid from outside. It is a good thing that the Territorials should occasionally get a little good, wholesome outside criticism, and see themselves as others see them. They have recently been subjected to a good deal of new very intelligently applied criticism, which has failed to distinguish between the failure of an organization and success of those who have honestly tried their best to make the Territorial force an efficient second line of defence. None will read Captain Penett-Stanforth's article with greater appreciation than those who have devoted their time and energies during the past few years to justifying Lord Haldane's belief in the possibilities contained in the voluntary principle for home defence, and they will be well pleased if it moves recalcitrants to repentance and a mending of their ways.

THE BALKANS.

After the adjournment, the final stage of the great case Turk v. Balkan Allies is to be fought out in camera. Not only press correspondents, but military attaches are to be excluded from the court. Nor do the precautions for secrecy stop there. The case of a Red Cross detachment has been refused, at least so far as the personnel is concerned though the medical stores have been accepted. So far as military attaches are concerned, they were permitted to see so little in the earlier stages of the war, that it matters little whether they were again permitted to be appointed or not. Doubtless one here and one there was more fortunate than his fellows, or obtained preferential treatment, but on the whole, the reports that they were able to make from personal observation were not of a kind greatly to advance military science, or be of much use to their respective General Staffs. The action of the Allies, in declining the Red Cross detachment offered from Germany, points to suspicions, which may or may not be well founded, that some of the communications from those employed under the Red Cross have been injudicious and have been wider in their scope than merely a record of the humane work performed. If this be the case, it is sad, that the deficient service of honour of a few should result in the denial of much needed assistance in the work of humanity.

Some ten days ago, the naval correspondent of the "Standard" suggested that Turkey, having command of the Black Sea with her fleet, would endeavour to land troops in the rear of the allies, and might thus retrieve her fortunes. The needs of the embarkation of troops at Constantinople under the eye of Shevket Pasha, and the reported withdrawal of some of the allied troops from the ante-Chataldja lines were yesterday taken as possibly confirming this view. I do not think, however, that this is likely, and even were it attempted, I do not think it would be attended with any success. The difficulties which the Turks found in supplying their army in Thrace would reappear at once in an aggravated form, if they tried operating from a fresh base on the Black Sea, and it is practically impossible, that, in the short time available with all the distractions of a political upheaval thrown in, they have so effectively remedied their shortcomings in the matter of organization, equipment, commissariat, and ordnance, as to be able to despatch and maintain an overseas expedition, even with a base a few hours' steaming from Constantinople, whilst an advance from that base in the direction of the enemy and the maintenance of a line of communication would be quite beyond their power. It seems to me that the objective of both the moves is more likely to be Gallipoli. With the ground that lies between the opposing forces at Chataldja, a morass as at present little can be done there, and successful operations in Gallipoli leading up to the capture of the forts and opening the Dardanelles for the entrance of the Greek Fleet would have a greater influence in bringing the war to an end than all other operations that could be undertaken.

SIR LOUIS DANE has left Lahore on short visits to Patiala, Jhind and Malerkotla. At Jhind his Honour will be present at the celebration of the Maharaja's Silver Jubilee.

A Chittagong correspondent wires to say that there was some friction between the Railway [illegible] and the local officials of Feni sub-

THE BALKAN QUESTIONS.

TURKEY MUST ACCEPT THE POWERS' NOTE.

Terms of her Surrender of Territory.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

Rumania Agreeable to Mediation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 23.

The Turkish outlook has improved somewhat, thanks to the success of the Government in raising half a million pounds from the sale of certain properties in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. This relief has enabled the Government to pay an outstanding month's salary to all the officers, and its more pressing accounts with bakers and other contractors.

The military situation has been equally affected by the relief from pecuniary pressure, and the question of supplies is not likely to cause worry for some weeks. It is stated that the Government has altered its plan of campaign, and is abandoning the contemplated forward offensive and flanking movement. It is confident of its ability to hold out indefinitely at Chatalja and Bulair.

POWERS DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Replying to Turkey's last *de marche* asking for the good offices of the Powers, the latter have intimated that the acceptance of their Collective Note has not yet been received from Turkey. It seems that action by the Powers is not to be expected until acceptance is received, Turkey's latest reply being regarded as useless in producing the cessation of hostilities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 24.

The Government has proposed to Syed Idris a settlement which includes certain formal acknowledgments of the Sultan's authority and an engagement not to enter into *pour parlers* with foreign governments without the Porte's authorization, to send surplus revenues to Constantinople, and to allow the training of the inhabitants as Militia by Ottoman officers, and their despatch, if necessary, to other provinces.

ALBANIAN BOUNDARIES.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Reuter learns that Vienna and St. Petersburg are now directly negotiating with regard to the boundaries of Albania, and it is hoped that the determination of Austria and Russia to avoid hostilities will result in some form of a compromise.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Rumania has accepted the offer of mediation by the Powers. Acceptance by Bulgaria is practically assured.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

The Ottoman Consul-General, Bombay, sends to the Associated Press the following telegrams received by him yesterday from the Foreign Office, Constantinople:—

"Sublime Porte, 22nd February, 8h. 35m.—On the 20th instant cannonading continued at Adrianople. Lieut. Nicolas, the Russian aviator, was captured with his apparatus at Bulair. There is no change at Chatalja, two attacks were advantageously repulsed at the environs of Kadekuey. On the 7th and 8th instant, after the battles in which six thousand Montenegrins and four thousand Servians were killed, Bardjan was re-captured. The Montenegrins will no longer be able to continue the war."

Sublime Porte, 23rd February.—On the 22nd inst. the bombardment continued at Adrianople. Battle with artillery at the East front. At Bulair there is no change. At Chatalja the enemy is fortifying the heights at the west of Tchiflic Keuy. Our reconnoitring parties are active."

PROTEST BY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 24.

The following representation has been made by the London Moslem League to the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office:—

"The Committee of the London Moslem League fears that the answer of Sir Edward Grey in Parliament, instead of allaying the bitterness and indignation which are universal among all sections and classes of people in India, only serves to accentuate these feelings. The Committee believes that the information furnished to the public and received from other sources and corroborated by the Chancelleries of Europe is absolutely true and it is grieved to find that no adequate action has been taken in the matter. The Committee submits that it is of minor importance whether atrocities are committed by irregular bands or by the regular soldiery of the Balkan States. The Mussalmans of India know that their co-religionists, men and women, old and young, have been subjected to the most shocking brutalities, at which, if the facts are allowed to become public, the heart of Christendom will sicken and shudder. The Committee appeals to the Government to take steps for holding an international enquiry into the barbarous treatment meted out to Moslems in Macedonia."

BENARES, FEB. 24.

The Aga Khan's letter in the "Times of India" is strongly condemned by the Benares Mahomedans.

KARACHI, FEB. 24.

At a meeting of the Mahomedans held in one of the local mosques, speeches were made protesting against H. H. the Aga Khan's recent manifesto; and finally Haji Hafaz Ghulam Rasool Sahib, in a sermon, declared that it was not incumbent on the Mahomedans to follow a leader whose voice was lifted up in opposition to the general voice of Islam.

NEW ZEALAND EARTHQUAKE

Mining District Visited by Forty-Hour Shock.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

An earthquake is reported from Westport which lasted for forty hours.

There was a noise as of cannonading. Miners had terrifying experiences. Fortunately the mines suffered no damage, though considerable damage was done to other property.

No lives were lost.

M. P.'S FALL FROM A HORSE.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Mr. F. E. Smith, while out hunting at Bicester, had a toss while negotiating some posts and rails, and had a rib broken.

OBITUARY.

JOHANNESBURG, FEB. 24.

The death is announced of J. H. Sinclair, the cricketer.

MIDLAND RAILWAY DISPUTE

Union's Threat of a Great Strike.

A GUARD'S DILEMMA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 24.

A great "one-man" strike is threatened on the part of railwaymen, owing to the dismissal of a Midland guard, named Richardson, for disobeying the orders of the foreman.

Richardson's story is that the orders were contrary to the regulations. When he appealed to the Chairman, the latter declared that he should have obeyed the orders, as the foreman was responsible to the officials.

The National Union of railwaymen is negotiating with the Board of Trade.

Mr. Bellamy, President of the new Railwaymen's Union, in a speech at Worcester, said that if Richardson, who had objected to the brake-power of his train being below the regulations, had gone on, he might have been arraigned for manslaughter. The Companies thought they could play with the railwaymen, but the last strike "would be a fool" to what might happen the men were peaceable, but even peaceable men could no longer stand these things.

MADERO KILLED.

Attempt to Rescue him and his Friends Fails.

NEW YORK, FEB. 23.

A telegram from Mexico City states that ex-President Madero and his companions were shot and killed in an attempt to rescue them while they were being transferred from the National Palace to the Penitentiary. Two of the attacking party were also killed.

NO INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.

President Taft, on receiving the news of the death of Senor Madero expressed regret, but intimated that the United States saw no cause for intervention, as it was simply the case of the killing of one citizen of a country by his fellow-citizens.

According to telegrams published in the newspapers, there is some belief in America that the rescue of Madero was a put-up job, as none of his escort was killed.

MEXICO, FEB. 24.

The circumstances attending the shooting of Ex-President Madero are obscure, even official accounts conflicting. The majority of the public are sceptical of the official version. Madero's body had only one wound in the back of his head.

The United States Ambassador has telegraphed to Washington that the Diplomatic Body had been invited to lunch on March 3rd, but that no one would attend unless the shooting mystery were cleared up.

THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The application for leave to appeal has been granted in the Arnold case.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL CUP.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The draw for the fourth round of the English Cup is:—

Sunderland *v.* Liverpool or Newcastle United.

Bradford *v.* Aston Villa.

Everton *v.* Oldham Athletic or Manchester United.

Blackburn Rovers *v.* Burnley.

THE NAVY.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

According to *Daily Telegraph* the Navy Estimates provide for five Dreadnoughts, excluding that given by the Malay States.

The Navy League has passed a resolution congratulating the Sultan and peoples of the Malay States on their public-spirited devotion to the Empire.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The *Morning Post* states that the report of the Nicholson Commission is finished. It is understood that it recommends various changes in the regimental establishment, and economics in the administrative services.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette" with the English mails of the 14th instant left for Bombay at 8-0 p.m. this evening. The "Mongolia" left for Colombo and Australia also at 8-0 p.m.

CALCUTTA COCAINE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

To-day, a European named Charles H. Booth, was charged, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having in January last imported 432 ounces of cocaine into Bengal from London.

It was stated that Mr. Booth was suspected to have imported the cocaine in question, which was found in a consignment of old clothes sent out from London, by the steamer "Borneo." The consignment was taken delivery of in Calcutta by K. C. Mukerjee, against whom a prosecution was started under the Excise Act, which is now pending.

The case was adjourned to March 12, bail being allowed in the sum of Rs. 5,000.

HEAVY RAIN IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 24.

Owing to the heavy rain, the race meeting here has been postponed till Saturday next. Golfing has also been temporarily suspended.

ALDERSON HOCKEY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 24.

The first game in the Hockey Tournament for which Maj.-Genl. Alderson gave a cup was played this evening on the Gymkhana grounds between the 12th Pioneers and the 117th Mahrattas, and resulted in a win for the Pioneers by six goals to one.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Train Dashes Into Crowd of Passengers.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The *Englishman* published the details of a railway disaster which took place near Baraoni Junction on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, on Friday afternoon. A train, in which a number of coolies were travelling, had drawn up at a siding to enable the mail train proceeding to Semaria Ghat to pass. This was shortly after 5 o'clock. Suddenly, without any warning, the coolies swarmed out of the standing train in evident alarm.

It was stated afterwards that some one had given a warning that there was going to be a collision and had advised the passengers to jump out of the train as quickly as they could. The unfortunate passengers hurriedly descended in a body on to the main line without looking to the right or left, and before the driver of the approaching mail had time to apply the brakes, his engine dashed into the terrified throng of coolie passengers.

Both European and Indian passengers rendered assistance in extricating the dead and dying from under the wheels of the mail train. Two persons were extricated alive, but in a precarious condition and conveyed by the down line to a hospital some few miles away. The exact number of casualties is not known, but it is believed that several people must have lost their lives.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIALS.

Mrs. Fulham Applies to be King's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 24.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richard, considered the application from Mrs. Fulham, one of the accused in the Agra Murder Case, praying that she might be allowed to be King's evidence. Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, and Mr. Ross Alston, appeared for the Crown; and Messrs. Hamilton and Sorabjee for Mrs. Fulham.

The Government Advocate said the Crown opposed the application. Mr. Hamilton remarked that the application had been made by the accused without their knowledge, but it was absolutely in the Court's discretion to grant it or not.

Mr. Ross Alston informed the Court that the Joint Magistrate had sent for Mrs. Fulham and asked her if she desired to make any statement, but told her that pardon was out of the question; and no statement had been made.

The Chief Justice then passed the following order:—"I understand the application of the accused is to be given pardon on terms of giving evidence. The Crown opposes it. I do not think such pardon should be tendered." The application was rejected and ordered to be filed.

FLOOR GIVES WAY.

Party of Divers Severely Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 24.

The flooring of the upper story of the rear part of house No. 79 in Dalhousie-street, collapsed yesterday evening, carrying with it a number of persons.

The upper portion had been rented on Saturday by Mrs. C. Pascal, who entered the building with her family the same day. When the floor gave way there were seated at table besides Mrs. Pascal, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Murray, Mr. Allan Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, and a nine-year old son of Mr. A. Mackenzie's. Ten minutes after the crash the occupants were rescued, and it was then found that the elder Mrs. Mackenzie had suffered injuries to her knee which required her being taken to hospital. Mr. Norman Mackenzie had his hand crushed and the others were more or less severely bruised and scratched. The cook was cut and bruised and the other servant's got off with shaking.

The floor that collapsed had been added as a temporary structure when the property was used by the Phœnix Coach Works.

The men from the Central Fire Station were quickly on the scene, and helped to remove the occupants from their uncomfortable situation.

A DERAILMENT.

Inspection Train Runs Over a Buffalo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

A railway accident occurred this morning to the inspection special train carrying the agent, managing director, local superintendent, officiating chief engineer and a number of railway district officers of the Burma Railways, near Mohuyin station on Mu Valley line.

The cause of the accident was a buffalo which had strayed on the line and was run over. The engine, brake-van and six inspecting carriages were derailed and some of the stock seriously damaged. There was no injury to any of the officers or others in the train. One of the firemen was slightly injured.

Through running will be resumed by to-morrow.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 24.

Mr. Sheoprasad, Treasurer, Municipal Board, Azamgarh, has been charged with alleged embezzlement of public money. An enquiry was made by Mr. Kher, Deputy Magistrate, and the case has now been made over for trial to the First-Class Magistrate.

L.-G. OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 24.

The Lieut.-Governor's condition has now improved, and his Honour leaves for Maymyo on Wednesday.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Liquidator's Revised Balance-Sheet.

COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 24.

The Bank of Burma Case was continued today at the special sessions of the Chief Court, when the examination of Mr. Houldworth was resumed.

Witness introduced a number of minutes and letters, the reading of which occupied a considerable time. Witness next produced a statement showing the profit and loss account for the half year ended June 30, 1911, as issued to the shareholders of the Bank, together with the comparative figures of an amended profit and loss account. He also produced a statement showing the balance-sheet at June 30th, 1911, as issued to the shareholders of the Bank, together with an amended balance-sheet allowing full par value for all invested securities, with the exception of the Moola Oil Co.'s shares and the Irrawaddy Petroleum Co.'s shares, and also allowing the Bank's own valuations for securities other than shares.

He said that in the original balance-sheet, the debts considered good, for which the Bank held bills or other securities, stood at Rs. 11,63,101-2-4. In the amended balance-sheet they were shown as Rs. 94,07,257-10-4. The debts considered good for which the Bank held former security, they being temporary overdrafts, was shown as Rs. 6,36,280-6-7 in the balance-sheet issued by the directors on June 30th, 1911. In witness' statement, he had "nil." The debts for which the Bank held no security, and which were shown as "nil" in the directors' balance-sheet were shown as Rs. 28,68,123-14-7 in the amended balance-sheet.

As regards the profit and loss comparative accounts, the balance of profit available, taken from the original balance-sheet, was shown in the original profit and loss account as Rs. 1,62,177-12-5. In witness' amended profit and loss account it was shown as nil. On the other side, in the profit and loss account, as issued to the shareholders, it was shown as Rs. 5,25,209-9-5. Witness showed it as Rs. 2,98,371-8-4, a deduction of Rs. 2,26,839-1-1, which, in his opinion, should be credited to interest suspense account. The alterations showed in witness' profit and loss account, as against the nett. profit in original profit and loss account, a nett. loss of Rs. 64,560-4-8.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

CALCUTTA MANŒUVRES.

Volunteers Commended by the Generals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

In connection with Sunday's mobilisation scheme, Genl. Fanshawe met the officers of the Regulars and a number of Volunteers this evening, and expressed satisfaction at the work of the Volunteers. As regards what had happened, he said that the enemy had arrived somewhat late on the scene, having made a wide detour to the eastward and eventually got into the Fort, though it was believed they would not have done so in real warfare.

Genl. Bryan Mahon also praised the work of the Volunteers, who would, he said, have a great role to play in case of a general mobilisation taking place in India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Drafts Arriving by the H. T. "Plassy."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 22.

The H. T. "Plassy" left Southampton on the 12th instant, with the following on board:—2nd Batt., Norfolk Regiment, 41; 1st Batt., Royal Irish Regiment, 40; 1st Dragoon Guards, 43; 6th Dragoons, 41; 13th Hussars, 43; 17th Lancers, 39; 21st Lancers, 43, 2nd Batt., Liverpool Regiment, 83, with 2 boys; 1st Batt., Royal Scots, attached to 1st Batt., West Riding Regiment, 81, with 5 boys; K.O.S. Borderers, H. L. Infantry, attached to 1st Batt., South Lancashire Regiment, 69; 1st Batt., Seaforth Highlanders, 70; 1st Batt., Connaught Rangers, 80; Royal Garrison Artillery, 162; Royal Field Artillery, 161; Ordinance Corps, 10; Royal Engineers, 4.

RANGOON COMMAND.

RANGOON, FEB. 24.

Lt.-Col. A. E. C. Congdon, who has been officiating in command of the Rangoon Brigade since the departure of Brig.-Genl. L. Herbert, today, resigned the command to Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitz M. Soady, 66th Punjabis, who will officiate until the arrival of Brig.-Genl. Dollie.

93RD B. L. I.

RANGOON, FEB. 24.

The 93rd Burma Insantry are leaving to-morrow by the "Northbrook" for Calcutta, "en route" to Barrackpore.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, etc.

DELHI, FEB. 24.

Lieut. P. G. Loch, 97th Infantry, is appointed to the Political Department and posted to the Persian Gulf.

Capt Alves, 93rd Infantry, is appointed to the Burma Commission.

Major Luken, 9th Horse, succeeds Lt.-Col. Ewbank, R. E., as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore, on the 6th March.

Lieut. Sherston, 11th Lancers, has been selected as Adjutant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard vice Capt Hodson, 10th Lancers.

The following officers of the Unattached List are posted to British regiments, as specified, with a view to their qualifying for admission to the Indian Army:—2nd Lieuts. W. D. G. Batten to 4th Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps; G. H. Atkinson and B. F. Randall to 4th Batt, Rifle Brigade; F. H. C. Armstrong to 1st Batt. Leicester Regt.; L. Banks to 3rd Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps; C. G. Borrowman to 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers.

On return from leave, Lt.-Col. J. C. Rimington, R. E., is posted to the 2nd Div. as Officiating Commanding Royal Engineers.

On arrival in India for a tour on duty, the following officers of the Royal Engineers are posted to the Military Works as shown:—Capt. Barton to Derajat Brigade, Lieuts. Yearsley to Peshawar Divn., Sukes to Secunderabad Divn., Cruickshank to Mhow, Wagstaff to Kohat Brigade, Guinness to Quetta Divn.

Lieut. Shearer, 113th Infantry, is appointed to the 31st Lancers.

Capt. Macfie, Seaforth Highlanders, is nominated as Adjutant of the 6th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.

An exchange has been approved between Riding Masters Naylor and Clark, Royal Field Artillery, Poona.

Major G. S. G. Crauford, Gordon Highlanders, is attached to the 1st Battalion of that regiment and is ordered home.

Capt. M. E. Lindsay, 7th Dragoon Guards, is appointed as Adjutant of the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry Territorial Force.

Capt. B. Lamb, Adjutant of the 1st East Lancashire Brigade, Territorial Force, is posted to No. 79 Company, Royal Field Artillery Bombay.

Maj-Genl. Keary, Commanding Garhwal Brigade, is granted leave for six months.

Lt.-Col. E. S. Hall, 36th Sikhs, succeeds as Commandant of the 36th Sikhs.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

SOME IRRIGATION AREAS.

Dingo Difficulty.

SHEEP AND CATTLE PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, FEB. 10.

There is a charm about the River Murray scenery that appeals to the Australian, although it is not, as it once was, a happy hunting ground for aboriginals and teeming with animal and bird life. Occasionally one may see a flock of emus darting through the scrub back in the sandy mallee land startle a few kangaroos; nearer the river he may see a few pelicans, stags, ducks, cockatoos, ibises, etc. a few gaycoloured parrots, or attray hawk or two. But generally the numbers of useful birds have been sadly reduced, and the hunter and the fox have combined to bring this about. Settlement, morever, has contributed to lessen the haunts of the birds. Favored reaches of the river, billabongs filled with floodwater, may sometimes teem with game, but generally speaking the river is assuming a more utilitarian aspect, good shooting grounds are scarcer, and the possibilities for the greater expansion of settlement are now becoming recognised. As the Scottish Agricultural Commission put it—"The future of things here has the attraction of illimitable possibility. Our South Australian friends need not be daring optimists to foresee a time when the shores of the river that waters so large a part of the continent will blossom like a garden; when homesteads and the signs of happy family life will brighten the way for many miles on either side, and when the scattered little town-ships have grown into populous places, sustained by the fruit industry and a great hinterland of wheat; the river supplying at once the life-giving fluid and serving as a highway to the marts north and south." It is no new thing to preach that water is wealth, nor is it a new thing for our columns to find space for the statement that the river is a great heritage, a national asset, requiring statement to devise plans and ways and means for its most profitable development and exploitation for the benefit of the people. Petty jealousies in the eastern States have to some extent prejudiced the part that South Australia should play in the utilisation of the resources indicated by the annual discharge of waters down the Murray, but now she has started an era of irrigation which must give her undeniable claims to a reasonable share of the flow. Primarily it may be said that with extensive diversions in the upper reaches of the river and its tributaries, looking well to the essential to protect the vested interests now being created by the establishment of new irrigation projects, and it must follow in due course. The members of the Parliamentary party who made a recent trip of inspection as far up as Renmark were practically unanimous in this opinion. And the people living along its banks are even more enthusiastic.

DINGO DANGER.

The giving of a reward for dingo scalps does not seem to be so successful as was anticipated. The pest is described by an American in the December issue of the "Pastoralists' Review" as a far greater menace than the wolf and coyote problem, which is now being solved in Montana by a compratively simple method. He writes:—"Practical dogmen (all having experience) know well the disastrous results of sorceptic mange of the dog, and how, it neglected, the external parasite will kill if permitted to go uncared for and neglected. Acting upon this knowledge several years since our Montana Legislature enacted a Bill providing for inoculation of wolves and coyotes in several localities in our State with sarcoptic mange, only a limited area being covered on account of limited appropriation. In spite of the limited territory covered, the result of the inoculation have accomplished wonders. Where intelligent effort negotiated countless hundred of coyotes have been infected and killed by this disease which is only incident to the dog family (wolves, covotes, and dogs in our country), and where domesticated or tame dogs are accidentally infected by fighting or coming in contact with infected wolves or coyotes they are easily cured. The idea of fighting a pest with disease is distasteful to the average Australian, but the Montana State veterinarian (Mr. W. E. Knowles) justifies the principle as far as he is concerned:—"We have been attacked," he writes, "by numerous humanitarians on account of Montana's State law regarding the matter, on the assumption of lingering death to man-infected animals, but it would seem that would seem that this is straining a gnat to swallow a mole." The animals inoculated are most inimical to human interest, being a constant danger to human fire in various ways, to say nothing of disease carried by them inimical to man, such as internal parasites having an obscure life circle as are yet all not worked out; particularly the tapeworm family and, especially, the so-called 'gid' tapeworm, where in countries like Greenland, Iceland, and other northern countries, man and animal live practically together, multitudes of human beings are infected by these internal parasites of animal origin. Together with a large number of our stockmen, I am convinced by results so far practically assured, that if inoculation of wild members of our dog family in this country is religiously and conscientiously carried out covering a period of years, we will be entirely rid of these animal pests so pecuniarily detrimental to the interests of our stockmen. Please remember that sarcoptic mange of the dog is not communicable to man or other animals, save of the dog species, and in case of domesticated dogs is reasonably easy to cure by application of approved dog scab remedies. In this country lime and sulphur, 15 to 30, boiled for four hours, always using sublimed sulphur and best lime. Two, possibly four, baths at an interval of 10 days, dip always at a temperature of 100 F. to 115 F. Beaumont or Hamboldt. crude oil (crude petrolus), possessing slight skin irritating properties. Where oils are used hair must be clipped closely and oil rubbed in thoroughly, covering the entire animal. These treatments have always, in our hands, proved satisfactory. Remember that the sarcopt is a tuneller, making channels in the skin in which to lay eggs; the psoroptic living on the surface and under crusts, is much more susceptible to treatment.

THE REFERENDA.

A trenchant attack on the referenda proposals of the Federal Government was made by the Premier in the course of his speech on current politics at Balaklava on Monday night. It is the benevolent intention of the Commonwealth authorities, while gagging the press, to present each elector with a brief party presentation of the case for and against the proposed amendments of the Constitution, so that at the second time of asking nobody shall have the excuse for absence from the polls that he does not understand the meaning of the questions to be answered. The precaution is, perhaps, hardly necessary, for it is felt that Australia did not vote in the dark on the last occasion, and that it still knows its mind pretty well about the various proposals again to be submitted for denuding the States of most of their important powers and beginning the conversion of the Federal system into a unitary government. As a State Premier, however, Mr. Peake is well within his province in pressing as strongly as he can the reasons why the electorate should refuse to give to the Commonwealth Parliament unlimited authority to control the domestic affairs of the States in respect to trade, commerce, and industry, and to nationalise any profitable business which a party majority in the Federal Legislature may agree on declaring a monopoly. Though the general effect of the suggested extension of Commonwealth powers is well understood by the public, none are better qualified than those actually engaged in the political life of the States to measure the wide range of the proposed interference with local autonomy—a principle the maintenance of which was a fundamental condition of the Federal Union. The worst of this repeated attempt to take the first step toward reducing the Australian States to the level of the Canadian provinces, which have only the powers expressly doled out to them, whose Lieutenant-Governors are Federal officials, and whose legislation is subject to the Federal veto, is that in other respects the machinery of the Constitution would be left unaltered, so that we should be burdened with a hybrid and illogical system. With a Senate which has completely failed to discharge its constitutional function of protecting the interests of the States, surely the last thing to which the Australian people will agree is an aggrandisement of the central power to the extent of a real sacrifice of the principle of representative government. The smaller States are especially interested in this attack upon their liberties. As Mr. Peake pertinently reminded his Balaklava audience, under the referenda scheme our most important local affairs would be transferred to the control of a Legislature in which South Australia would be in a permanent minority.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP AND CATTLE.

A report has been received by the Minister of Customs from Mr. C. C. Cherry, veterinary inspector of meat attached to the High Commissioner's Office, in which he make further reference to the necessity or improving the Australian strains of cattle and sheep for beef and mutton purposes respectively. Mr. Cherry recently visited the Smithfield Club's cattle show, at which there were 42 classes for different creeds of cattle, comprising 200 entries and in addition three classes in the beef carcase competition, which comprised 36 animals. For different breeds of sheep there were 33 classes, including 164 entries, and in addition six classes with 89 entries for the mutton carcase competition In the carcase competition the awards differed in many cases from the placings when alive. Though unquestionably these exhibits were stall-and-corn-fed, he could not help noting the perfection of conformation in the various breeds, especially incattle, the fineness of the bones, the lightness of the neck development of the croup, back, and loins, all the points of economical importance to the meat trader and all illustrating what may be achieved by care and selection in breeding. Mr. Cherry also witnessed at the Smithfield market a display of beef and mutton dressed in England, the produce of fat stock shown at the Buenos Ayres Show in November last. He states that this display was a great advertisement, and served to show this keenness of Argentina for the British market. The beef was shown in quarters and in various cuts, to which were attached cards bearing the names of different breeds—Durham, Holstein, Hereford, Aberdeen, and Angus, of which they purported to be the produce. The Argentine mutton shown was of the Oxford Down and Lincoln breeds, weighing over 120lb per carcase, altogether too large for trade purposes. In Mr. Cherry's opinion, the promotion of carcase competitions would be the best means of demonstrating the crosses necessary for improving the present Australian strains. As regards encouragement for improving sheep for mutton purposes, Mr. Cherry states that the objective should be suitable carcases not over 60 lb.

FROM THE ANTARCTIC.

Professor David received a wireless message on Wednesday of from Dr. Mawson from his winter quarters at Adele Land, on the Antarctic continent. Adele Land is about 1,800 miles south of Hobart, and about 100 miles north-west of Captain Scott's headquarters near Mount Erebus. The message says:—"Wireless from Mawson. Everything O. K. He cannot read me yet.—Signed, Sawyer." Mr. Sawyer is the operator in charge of the Australasian Wireless Company's installation at Macquarie Island. Dr. Mawson has been fitted out with a similar installation by the same company at his base in Adele Land. This is the first message that has come through from Dr. Mawson for some months past, and as far as it goes, it is very satisfactory, as showing that all is well with the principal party. No news can be received for some weeks yet of Dr. Mawson's farthest outlying party under Mr. Frank Wild, late of the Shackleton expedition, at a point on the Antarctic coast about 1,200 miles west of Adele Land.

A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Livingstone Centenary Fund, Blantyre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 19th March, 1813, was born in a humble home in Blantyre, Lanarkshire, one of the world's greatest men—Dr. David Livingstone, Missionary, Doctor, and Explorer.

Blantyre is justly proud of her hero, and is anxious to commemorate and perpetuate his name and life-work in her midst in the most useful and lasting manner.

Since Livingstone's day, Blantyre has become a large mining centre with a teeming population of workmen and their families. The increased population and the numerous accidents and illnesses attendant on pit work, necessitated some years ago the erection in Blantyre of a Cottage Hospital for the treatment of accidents and other non-infectious complaints. The hospital is capable of accommodating ten patients—six adults and four children—and has male and female wards. It was erected and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Its income has, however, never equalled its expenditure, and its small reserve fund is gradually being depleted. Since its opening, the hospital has been fully taxed to provide accommodation for all those requiring treatment, and an extension in its accommodation will probably be required at no distant date.

It has been suggested that a more fitting way could not be found of celebrating the great Missionary Doctor's centenary, and of immortalising his name in the place that gave him birth, than to raise a fund to improve, extend, and endow this hospital, and to call it, for all time to come, "The Livingstone Memorial Hospital," Blantyre. It stands in a prominent position in the centre of Blantyre, and would thereby become a monument to his memory and a continual testimony to his art of healing.

The objects of the Glasgow Committee formed to commemorate Livingstone's centenary are to promote Medical Missionary enterprise in Africa, and to found a Chair of Geography in Glasgow University. Both of these objects are excellent but the place of his birth has, I submit, a prior claim, and the object proposed is equally good. I accordingly am sending this appeal far and wide that all Britishers, at home and abroad, may have the privilege of contributing to the Memorial of the great Scotchman—Dr. David Livingstone of Blantyre. Contributions will gratefully be received and acknowledged by Mr. George Campbell, Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., Blantyre, the Honorary Treasurer.—Yours, etc.,

C. SCRIMGEOUR TURNBULL,
Minister of the Parish of Blantyre.

The Manse, Blantyre, Scotland, Feb. 3.

Water-Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter regarding the water-supply, which appeared in your issue of the 21st inst. In my opinion it is proper that the landlords of such oarts should be compelled by the Commissioner to allow the laying of the water pipe, both because they are paid for the ground occupied by the house, and as the majority of the landlords have allowed the laying of the water-pipe across their oarts to the houses. The laying of such pipes does not in any way damage the property, or is a hindrance to the landlord.

It is, therefore, urged that the Municipal Corporation will see its way to take this matter into consideration and give the Commissioner the necessary power—Yours, etc.,

ONE CONCERNED.

ARMS ACT CONVICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, FEB. 24.

To-day the Magistrate passed orders in the Wadi Arms Act Case, in which Girindra Mohun Das, son of Mr. Jamini Mohan Das, Deputy Magistrate, was charged at the instance of his father under sec. 19 (F) of the Arms Act with possessing arms without a license.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment.

[* Byelegraph to Perth W. A.]

OLD BOMBAY

Engineer of Sixties Makes Suggestions.

CIVIC HISTORY OF THE CITY.

Mr. Russel Aitkin, Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay from 1866 to 1869 has forwarded for the consideration of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a memorandum on the Bubonic Plague in Bombay.

The memorandum runs:—

"This Island of Bombay, now about 20 square miles in area, originally consisted of two rows of small Islands ranged North and South, the result of an upheaval of basaltic lavas similar in character to the great level fields of the Deccan.—The centre lines of the two rows of Islands were 2 1-2 miles apart, the western or seaward row consisting of three, and the eastern or harbour row of four rather larger islands. The spaces between the ends of these two rows, at Back Bay in the south, and Mahim Bay in the north, were long ago filled with sands washed in by the sea, but a large area in the centre of the present Island being at a level between high and low water, was, until 150 years ago, covered twice a day by tidal water from the Indian Ocean.

On taking up the appointment of Engineer to the Municipality established by the late Sir Bartle Frere in 1865, I formed the opinion that this low-lying land was the weak spot in the sanitary position, as there was an area of five or six square miles under water during "the rains," but this dried up at the end of the year, with the exception of an area of several hundred acres covered by sewage from the Native Town, part only of which could find an outlet by the tidal sluices. One of the first things I did was to construct a low level sewer with pumping station at Love Grove on the western side of the Island to drain this low-lying land, and when I handed over charge of my department in 1869 "the flats" were perfectly dry and free from sewage, and no longer a nuisance. Shortly after I left the Municipality, the engines of the Pumping Station broke down, and ever since "the flats" have during "the rains" been more or less a cesspit for the sewage of the 600,000 inhabitants of the Native Town; further Mr. Walton, one of the numerous Municipal Engineers who succeeded me having built what he called a "Main drainage sewer," finding that he had put it to high a level, tried to cover up his mistake by making during "the cold weather" an "ornamental lake" 1,000 acres in area of sewage, the stench from which was—by the Railway passengers who had daily to pass over it—said to be something remarkable.

In Bombay during "the cold weather" the wind is generally northerly, but about the beginning of May the wind goes round to the south-west, and this brings up "the rains" from the tropics and these last for about four months, or from June to October. The average rainfall is 75 inches the greatest amount I ever experienced being 18 inches one day and 8 inches the next. It is not reasonable to expect that covered drains should be made large enough to deal with such rainfalls over the 15 square miles which drain into "the flats," the bulk therefore of the rainfall always finds its way there by open drains and over roadways. The drainage question presents novel features, but the main thing to be kept in view is to keep the Inland as free as possible from night-soil during "the rains," and during the eight dry months the surface and subsoil should be kept thoroughly drained.

WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

Before the year 1859 the City depended for its water supply on tanks, many of them cut out of the rock, and on wells sunk in the sandy parts of the subsoil of the Island, but at the end of the dry months, these tanks and wells being nearly emptied became exceedingly foul with sewage, so that before "rains" set in a local form of cholera generally broke out, and the city was most unhealthy. Immediately after the pipe water supply (12 gallons per head) was, in 1859, brought from the Vehar reservoir into the Island of Bombay, the improvement in the health of the city was so very great that I gave it as my opinion that a city having a million inhabitants should not be dependent on one reservoir for its water supply. I surveyed the surrounding country for a site for a second reservoir and in the first copies of my report on "The Extension of the Waterworks of Bombay, 1868," I said that "it would be madness" to bring more water into the city until the island had been thoroughly drained, but this paragraph was taken out at the request of the then Municipal Commissioner, for he said it might cause unnecessary alarm and that the main drainage of the city would be completed before more water was brought into the island. About 1885 the construction of a new reservoir was begun at Tansa on the Mainland about 60 miles from Bombay, on a site I had surveyed but rejected for a more suitable one at Shewla, a site with a greater rainfall, nearer the Ghauts. In 1889, hearing that the new Tansa reservoir was approaching completion and the water supply of the city was about to be increased from 17 gallons to about 40 gallons per head, I thought it my duty to go out to India and see what could be done to prevent the disaster which I saw must result from providing an undrained city with such an enormous water supply.

After my arrival in Bombay at the end of 1889, I managed to get the Municipality to send to London for an engineer, and when Mr. Baldwin Latham came out, he, I believe, prepared a project for the main drainage of the Island, but made the mistake of publicly mentioning with approbation that part of my Main Drainage Project (1867) which referred to the drainage of "the flats," the result being that so far as I could ascertain his report was quietly suppressed by the then Municipal Commissioner, a Bombay Civil Servant, and nothing practically has since been done to try and drain "the flats," although, as may be seen from the Annual Municipal Reports, a little money is being now and then spent uselessly, instead of doing the work thoroughly, as proposed forty-five years ago. The differences I had with my colleague, the Municipal Commissioner, when I was the Municipal Engineer are well-known and subsequent events fully justified the course I adopted in publicly separating myself from him, but apart from these differences it seems to me that if there is a Municipality in Bombay composed of respectable and responsible European and native citizens, partly elected by the rate-payers and partly nominated by the Government, it is difficult to see why these citizens should not be allowed to manage the business

...carts with ... (without extra cost) enabled twice the amount of night soil to be collected and removed from the City to the night soil Depot at Chinch Bunder. As High Water this night soil was carried out into the Harbour (here 10 miles wide) and there effectually got rid of but at present nearly all the night-soil from the Native Town, after being collected by sweepers, is got rid of by being poured into the drains so that during "the rains," or for the four months of the year, the greater portion of it is spread over the flats which thus became covered with putrid matter which after "the rains" close up into fine dust. When the right to reclaim the Harbour foreshore in front of the Municipal night soil depot at Chinch Bunder was granted by the Government to the Elphinstone Reclamation Company, that Company was bound by its contract to provide a new Municipal night soil depot on some other position as to be approved by the Municipality and, this liability was taken over with the Elphinstone Reclamation by the Bombay Port Trust. My advice is that if the Port Trust will not now agree to provide a new night soil depot which will allow of the night soil being swept away by the tide as formerly, the Trust should be compelled to do so by action at Law.

If the Municipality should do this I will freely give all the assistance I can, for what was done in this matter in 1869 by the then Municipal Commissioner, was done against my very strong verbal and written advice as Engineer to the Municipality, the result being—as indeed I then repeatedly stated it must be—"failure." When visiting Bombay in 1899-90 I observed that the removal of the Town sweepings from the Flats of Bombay had been discontinued, and the Railway siding for loading up wharf I had erected at Bowe Bunder had been removed, but I said nothing about it for although the removal of the Town sweepings is necessary as a sanitary precaution, it is a very small matter indeed when compared with the destruction of the night soil by having it swept away by the tide instead of, as now, during "the rains" having it deposited on "the flats."

RATS.

With the greatest respect for those who hold the opinion that the Bubonic Plague is spread by the rat flea, and by the rat flea alone, I would observe that so far as a layman's opinion is worth anything, I know of no sufficient reason yet given why rats must first be infected by the Plague germ, as why the rattles in the Island of Bombay should every year only begin to spread the Plague infection some time after the North East Monsoon or the dry wind off the land has sent in and "the flats" are being dried up, or why this infection should go on increasing as "the flats" go on drying up, nor why about the beginning of May, when the moist South-Westerly winds set in from the Indian Ocean the rat flea gradually ceases to infect, and practically remains dormant, until the beginning of the next dry season. That rats die of the plague and that they give the plague germ to the rat flea is undoubted; further it is probable that the rat flea can and does communicate the infection to humanity yet although I have looked into the six Reports on Plague Investigation in India, issued by the advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India, the Royal Society and the Lister Institute, I am still of opinion that in the Island of Bombay the infection of Plague is retained by the soil and is given out by the soil. If, therefore, it is desired to rid the City of the present form of Plague and improve the health of the City, which is even now apart from the Plague very bad much worse indeed than it was in 1866-69, my recommendations are:—

The Port Trust of Bombay must provide a new night soil depot from which the night soil can be flushed into the Harbour, where it will, as formerly be effectually and finally disposed of by the tidal waters without nuisance or danger to the health of the Community.

Drain "the flats" in the manner proposed by me in my Report on the Main Drainage of Bombay, 1867.

Now that there is a more than ample water supply, a good Main Drainage Scheme founded on the water carriage system for night soil, should be prepared and taken in hand and thus do away with the present "sweeper system" which is inefficient and very expensive for the amount of work done.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Notices of Motions by the Members.

The next monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on the 3rd proximo when the following motions will be submitted by the various members:

By Dr. Dinha Bomanji Pestanji Master:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inquire from the Bombay Tramways Co., Ltd., and submit a report as to whether it is now possible—special standing accommodation being provided in some of the cars—to set apart two to four seats for ladies in each car, which could be temporarily occupied in the absence of the latter by male passengers and given up by them, when requested to do so, to lady passengers entering the car, the former being allowed to stand at the side or back of the car. If this arrangement is not feasible, any two or four passengers who may of their own accord choose to give up their seats to ladies entering the car may be permitted to stand either on the side or the rear of the car."

By the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, (1) "That in view of the impending termination of the contract for lighting the City, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish a report containing proposals for improving the future lighting of the Town with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electric power and the comparative cost thereof and further to ascertain and report if the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company would be prepared to undertake the introduction of electric light in a specified area for experiment."

(2) "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state if he had drawn the attention of the City Improvement Trust to the dangerous nature of the corner at the junction of Gawalia Tank Road and Hughes Road where a building on a site belonging to the Trust is being put up and whether any steps could be taken to mitigate the danger."

(3) "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether a footpath is being put up on one side of the Kennedy Bridge, and to state the width thereof; whether the width of the foopfath is not too narrow for use, and whether the footpath leaves very insufficient space for vehicular traffic."

By the Hon'ble Mr. Famlbhoy M. Chinoy, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. "That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 13th February 1913, of Mr. Rehmubhai Allana who as a member of the Corporation for three years rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim. "That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the want of a Market for the residents at Matunga, and he be requested to report whether it is desirable to have a Municipal Market there."

By Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, seconded by Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master. "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish to the Corporation from the Municipal Analyst a report of the six analysis of the different wards of the City.."

LOVER'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

An Anglo-Indian Volunteer, named Henry James Caston, aged 26, shot himself at his parent's residence this afternoon, in consequence of disappointment in love. He was in love with a young lady, but as he was out of work, the mother of the girl towards her young man. Caston had been out for the manoeuvres on Sunday, and yesterday afternoon he dressed himself in khaki and shot himself through the heart with his service rifle.

HIGH COURT.

FACTORY IN DISPUTE.

Alleged Ejection of Owner from Premises.

SUED FOR TRESPASS.

The case came up for hearing in the High Court to-day in which Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia of Mahaluxmi, Bombay, sued Rahim Vally Mahomed of Pedder-road, Bombay, and Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., attorneys of the High Court, praying that the first defendant might be decreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,07,000, that the second defendant firm might be ordered to hand over to the plaintiff the balance of a sum of Rs. 86,000, that the first defendant might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 12,000 as damages, and that the first defendant might be directed to indemnify the plaintiff against any decree that might be passed against him in the suits.

The plaintiff and the first defendant were both merchants. On the 13th November, 1907, the latter represented himself to be the mortgagee of the right, title and interest of one Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji in a cotton-ginning factory and press situated at Mukhed in the Nizam's territories at Hyderabad, under a deed of mortgage dated 1st May 1907. At an auction sale the plaintiff bid for, and was declared, the purchaser thereof for Rs. 1,07,000. After some more detailed monetary transactions, the plaintiff's men went to clean the mill but they were driven away by the Nizam's men and Pestonji remained in possession.

The Nizam's Courts would not allow the plaintiff to have anything to do with the Mill. Pestonji had even sued to recover Rs. 57,324 from the plaintiff as damages for trespass in the Nizam's Courts.

The first defendant said that Pestonji Jehangir, who was an unscrupulous and troublesome man, had taken steps against the plaintiff to recover the premises, and the defendant had nothing to do with Pestonji. The plaintiff had worked the mill and and had made some profit.

Mr. Justice Macleod, who tried the case in the Bombay High Court, held that the first defendant's claim for specific performance could not be sustained. His Lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree against the first defendant for Rs. 27,500, with interest from 5th January 1908 and a sum equivalent to the value of Government paper for Rs. 25,000 as on the 18th January 1908, with interest, for a decree against the second defendant for recovery of the balance of the Government paper in their hands, with accrued interest. The plaintiff was ordered to account for the profits, if any, he had earned by working the factory.

Aggrieved at this order the defendant's appeal to the Appeal Bench of the High Court, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar are engaged in hearing it.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

One Mulji Haridas, an iron merchant of Wankeshwar, sued Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy, a Borah Moslem of Babhaya Mohalla, to recover Rs. 50,000, and Mr. Justice Davar, after hearing the parties, dismissed the suit on the 27th June, 1912.

The plaintiff appealed to the Appeal Bench of the High Court, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Davar and awarded the plaintiff his claim. The respondent-defendant yesterday prayed before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar that a certificate should be granted him, saying that the case was fit to be taken to the Privy Council on appeal. The following were the grounds stated:—(a) That the decree was contrary to law, justice, equity and good conscience; (b) that this hon. Court had erred in holding that the defence urged by the defendant was not permissible by reason of the provisions of sec. 92 of the Evidence Act.; (c) that the said section had no application to the present case, having regard to the pleadings of the parties and the manner in which the plaintiff had presented his case and led evidence; (d) that the plaintiff had never contended, either in the Court of first instance or in his memo. of appeal, that the defence was barred by sec. 92 of the Evidence Act, and this hon. Court had erred in making for the plaintiff a case that he had never made; (e) that in any event, the defence set up by the defendant was covered by one or other of the provisos to sec. 92 of the Evidence Act; (f) that this hon. Court had failed to appreciate the real nature of the allegations of the plaintiff and the defendant, as set out in the pleadings; (g) that this hon. Court had failed to correctly appreciate the findings and the reasoning in support thereof of the Court of first instance; (h) that this hon. Court had erred in not going into the merits of the case; (i) that this hon. Court, in any event, had allowed the petitioner to pray for rectification of the promissory-note of the 23rd December, 1907, so as to bring it into conformity with the real agreement between the parties; (j) that this hon. Court erred in not granting the application of the petitioner to have the form of the agreement rectified so as to bring it into conformity with the real agreement between the parties; (k) that this hon. Court had failed to notice that the plaintiff in his plaint admitted that the promissory-note of the 23rd December, 1907, was not the contract between the parties, and proceeded to set out what the real contract was, and at the hearing called a large body of evidence to prove the same; (l) that this hon. Court ought to have confirmed the decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and dismissed the suit.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Setalvad for the petitioner and Mr. Bahadurji for the plaintiff, ordered that grounds (i) and (j) should be omitted and the application renewed. Their Lordships were of opinion that there was no question about rectification at all. Mr. Setalvad agreed to that. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that clauses (i) and (j) were misrepresentations, and nothing of the sort mentioned in them had happened.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, yesterday, had before them an appeal filed by the Government of Bombay against the acquittal by Mr. Legatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of one Dewansabwalad Mathesab, aged 20, a Moslem agriculturist of the village of Halimainur, who was charged with murdering one Hasnapa of the village of Uglat for the sake of some money and ornaments, in July, 1912.

The deceased was employed as an errand-boy by some of the villagers. On the day of the murder, he had some money and ornaments with him. He was seen in company with the accused from nightfall till 1 a. m. Immediately after the murder, the deceased's ornaments were found with the accused, who said that certain others, who had murdered the deceased, had given him the ornaments and money as hush-money. The medical examination of the deceased's body showed that he had died of asphyxia, probably by being throttled to death. His body had then been thrown into the river, whence the accused had been seen to return after 1 a.m. It was held that accused could not have carried the body alone.

He was charged with murder and accepting bribes to conceal a murder. The assessors held him guilty of concealing the murder, but not guilty of murder. The Sessions Judge agreed with them, though he was morally sure that the accused was one of the murderers, and convicted him only on the charge of concealing a crime (sec. 203).

The vakil for the accused made a preliminary objection. He said that the accused had been convicted of concealing a crime, and the High Court had confirmed the conviction. By that the Courts meant to say that the accused had not committed the crime, and, therefore, the appeal against acquittal could not be argued at all.

Their Lordships reserved their decision on the preliminary objection and heard the Government pleader.

The Government Pleader said that the accused had been seen with the deceased at night and the onus lay on him to show where the deceased had gone, and to explain the latter's mysterious disappearance. There was great inconsistency in the defence of the accused.

Mr. Justice Heaton: There cannot be any inconsistency, there may be improbability. What do you mean by the onus lying on the accused?

Government Pleader: The accused and deceased were seen in a "masjid" at 9 p. m. and later at 1 a.m. They were near the river where the dead body was found. The accused must explain where the deceased went. All the deceased's ornaments were with the accused. He said that the ornaments had been given to him by certain persons who murdered the deceased. He was threatened and therefore did not inform others. A man who is in possession of the stolen articles of a murdered man—one deliberately murdered—must be one of the actual murderers.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Are both the deceased and the accused Moslems?

Government Pleader: Yes. The accused, while trying to implicate others said that he had not informed people from fear, and that he had gone out at 1 a.m., as he was afraid of the actual murderers. Besides one of the witnesses and the accused, no one else knew that deceased had money with him that day. And accused admitted that he had told the murderers that the deceased had money with him. It is true we have not been able to place the other murderers on trial.

Mr. Justice Heaton: It is not known where the deceased was murdered? What is the prosecution theory, that the accused murdered the deceased for the money?

Government Pleader: The accused said he was afraid that the deceased would be robbed by the murderers and wanted to prevent it. The burden is on the accused to shew how he had parted company with deceased. The accused could have gone to the police next morning when the murderers could not do him any harm, and people would have helped him.

Their Lordships, after hearing the pleader for the accused, quashed the order of acquittal and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

THREATENING A POLICE OFFICER.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, disposed of the motion filed by Shahukha Mahilukha, who was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the First-Class Magistrate of Yanval, in the district of East Khandesh, under secs. 353 and 183, I.P.C., for having obstructed a police officer engaged in the execution of a warrant. He appealed against this finding to the District Magistrate of East Khandesh, but without success.

On the 18th May 1912, the head constable of Sakli went to execute a warrant to recover the arrears of a fine (a sentence passed by the First-Class Magistrate of Jalgaon) by the distress of the property of one Amir Khan Mahibu Khan. While he was engaged in this duty, Shahu Khan entered suddenly and threatened the policeman with a "musal" lying there, saying that the musal should not be seized by the police, as it was his.

Yesterday, Mr. Nijsure, for the appellant, argued that the lower Court was wrong in holding that the warrant issued by the Second-Class Magistrate of Jalgaon was legal even though it was not countersigned by the District Magistrate.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Nijsure, discharged the rule previously issued, and rejected the application as it was not shown that there had been no illegality committed in the matter.

KILLING A COW.

Yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, in the Bombay High Court, disposed of a reference made by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad in a case in which one Afjal Aibhai was fined Rs. 60 for killing a cow by striking the animal on the forehead with a stone.

The Magistrate of Modesa taluka, who tried eth case, was charged by Mr. Painter with having inflicted a fine of Rs. 60 because he was biased by religious feelings. The District Magistrate was of opinion that a fine of Rs. 25, the price of the cow which had been given to the complainant by the trying Magistrate, would suffice.

Their Lordships, however, did not interfere, as it was an appealable sentence and it was open to the accused to appeal against the judgment of the trying Magistrate.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY VAGRANTS.

PEOPLE WAYLAID AND THREATENED.

Three Europeans were, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, under the Vagrants Act. Their names were Charles Ridley Head (39), John Washington Macallister (57), and William Taylor (53); and they were born in Australia, Ireland and England, respectively.

Mr. Simon Favel, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, who arrested them, stated that the accused had no visible means of subsistence. The first accused was a public nuisance as he made it a practice to go to bars and restaurants for the purpose of begging for drinks and money. At Green's Restaurant he was alleged to have drunk the liquor ordered by a customer for himself.

Asked by the Court whether they were willing to go to the Government Workhouse, they demurred, giving different reasons for doing so.

Mr. Favel, examined, said that recently he had received a number of complaints from residents in the Fort, and others living in the Yacht Club Chambers and Green's Mansions, that they had been waylaid by a man who begged for money. In some cases they were also threatened. On Sunday night, while he was at Watson's Hotel, the three accused came in and begged for money. He allowed them to go to the bar, but when they were coming out, he again saw them begging. He arrested them, and on enquiries, ascertained that they were living in the streets.

Mr. Charles Ram, assistant manager of Green's Restaurant, stated that on Saturday last, between 11 and 11-30 at night, the first accused went to Green's Restaurant and asked for a whiskey and soda. He was refused, as he had no money, but he tried to snatch a drink. On Sunday night, when the witness was returning from a cinematograph show, he was waylaid by the accused, who seized his arm and asked for something.

The first accused said that he made a living by selling clothes; he still had Rs. 10 worth of clothes though he had no money with him. He had no work. He had some liquor on Sunday night, and under its influence, he might have asked some people for help.

The other two accused said that they had no money.

His Worship ordered them to be sent to the Workhouse.

COCAINE CASES.

Ismail Abdul Rahman (30), a Mahomedan merchant carrying on business in silk at Jakeria Masjid was, yesterday, charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate, with being in illegal possession of six grains of cocaine.

Mr. Pandit, Excise Inspector, prosecuted, and Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended.

The accused was driving in a victoria along 6th gully, Kumbarwada, on Sunday night, when he was challenged by the sepoys of the Excise Department. He had a bottle of liquor with him, a considerable portion of which was already consumed. On further search the cocaine was found concealed in his clothes.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that being under the influence of liquor when he did so, he did not know why he had purchased the drug.

Mr. Solomon said that the accused belonged to a respectable family and there was nothing known against him, and requested His Worship to inflict a fine.

His Worship sentenced the accused to twenty-one days' simple imprisonment.

Four others were charged by Mr. Pandit with a similar offence. They were all sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment each.

CASE AGAINST A CARRIER.

In disposing of a case against Alarakhia Sumar, a cartman, in which he was charged by Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki, with criminal breach of trust in respect of cotton goods of the value of Rs. 1,630, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, convicted the accused and sentenced him to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts were that in August last, Kanji Devkisan and another dealer in cloth, had entrusted the accused with some bales of cloth at Prince's Dock, to be carried to the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, where their godown was located. The accused, instead of obeying instructions, took the goods to the B. B. and C. I. Railway goodsshed at Carnac-bunder and sent it to Agra, from where the police recovered a portion of the property valued at Rs. 802.

EMPASSAIT.

"What would be India's bill for sea defence if she could not rely on the British fleet?" Such a question at first sight might appear an out-and-out superfluity. Treated, however, with the main argument underlying the excellent leader on the subject of "the Indian Empire and Naval Defence" in a recent issue of the "Daily Telegraph," the query justly bears its own inference. The majority of the people of India have no conception of responsibilities attached to Great Britain as defenders of this Empire across the sea; indeed, the greater proportion of that majority may be hardly aware that Hindostan is more or less than a continuity of the undulating plain, or desert, which their eyes meet at dawn and close on in the fading twilight. The might of the white man appears invincible even in the narrowed scope of the Unit of power represented by the District Officer who, from time to time, comes among them with tents and equipage, and to whom even the great of themselves defer. Were a greater sign required, it would be in the presence of the soldiers in the Cantonment a few leagues off suggesting, in the various accounts brought to the villagers by the more itinerating of their numbers, the more fearful, if incomprehensible nature of the alien Rulers in their midst. But to the enlightened who dwell on the borders of the ocean, say here, in Bombay, whose ears, during the past few days, have become accustomed to the booming of those mortal engines which counterfeit the immortal Jove's dread clamours, the Power of the Ruler that be must hold a greater significance. Yet even, it may be, the import of the mock warfare which means in a single morning's practice a call on the public exchequer that could not be met by the equivalent of a month's pay of the greatest official in our midst, still fails to carry its full weight. It might be that those guns were belching forth fire and fury against an enemy's fleet hopelessly or confidently, for God only knows, in these days, when a slumbering responsibility may have let in the outranging weapons of a powerful foe, while in a dozen places, the unguarded coastline is witnessing the landing of its troops to be opposed at the best to denuded strength,—if even to the pristine spirit and prowess of the past. "For India (as the article points out) is as liable to invasion from the sea as Japan, or China, or even Great Britain," and India would stand but little chance, were the British fleet, in her present strength, the only stand by, with great Britain opposed to one of the problematical combinations of present conjectures.

There are in India malcontents, who, if presented with the moon, would require the other planets thrown in. There are would-be legislators abounding in tinpot theories, who preach about the poverty of India, who rail against the fancied drain on her resources by the Home exchequer, who, perchance, view the Empire's soldiers and armaments as something little removed from a fad, and who extol the unpatriotic utterances of a section of Englishmen as an inspiration from the Divine.

A few items in the article at hand filtered down may leave a residue rich in principle. India viewed as an independent Empire and forced thereby to devote a vast proportion of her revenues to a navy to defend her long and exposed coast line. It is pointed out that Japan is compelled to spend nine and a half million sterling for a similar purpose, and even with this to be lacking in security. India's seaborne commerce is 250 millions, her contribution for, virtually, the security of such transport is thousand to ridiculous a percentage that it might be remitted altogether. The Colonies have undergone a huge awakening in the demand for self-reliance. Rulers of the petty States of the Malay Federacy have recognised a similar principle. India stands alone in the absence of outspoken advocacy of putting her house in order to meet the exigencies of the age, though in the temporary wave of enthusiasm that followed the rally round the flag by our Colonial brethren, the usual suggestion of sending round the hat came up with conventional promptness.

The casual contribution from the revenues of Natives States, a drop in the ocean as it were, is but a poor vindication of the universal obligation of India involved in the fact that mainly to protect her seaborne trade the Mediterranean fleet must exist yet, in the near future, in greater magnitude than ever, and that the British taxpayer must be relieved of a large share of the burden.

One very serious possibility at least faces the Medical man engaged in the duties contingent on the Insurance Act, which has just come in force, namely the want of time to devote the necessary attention to cases of illness that come before him. And a contretemps in this connection has recently occurred where death of a Lambeth labourer was held due to defective diagnosis by his Insurance doctor, "owing," as the rider to the Coroner's inquest, runs "to the scandalous amount of work imposed upon him under the Act." In would occur from the evidence that a doctor living anywhere must give his services to any calling, though that person resides outside his district, a grave defect, which does not clearly transpire, accounted for the presence of 200 to 300 people at the time the deceased called for treatment. The medical man stated that he had been up until midnight signing cards, and had lost a number of private patients at one time and another, on account of his inability to attend to them. In this case it was ascertained by autopsy that the patient was suffering from hernia in a form that demanded an immediate operation. It is admitted that this prodigious scheme of Mr. Lloyd George, has the maximum of elaboration which may be proved as time goes on to be more theoretical than practical. Elements, however, having as their possible issue a fatality such as is now reported, will demand early modification.

The prevailing rule of the road may be accepted as being the best and safest in the long run, but circumstances occassionally demand a temporary deviation from the established practice, as Motorists especially find in a place like Bombay, where ignorance and indifference, personified in the "Katarawals" particularly, often render a strict following of the rule to hold the greater risk. But there is one place in Bombay where it would appear the police themselves are at fault. I allude to the crossing coming down Clare-road citywards into Bellasis-road towards Tardeo. The tram-lines take the right of the Parsee statue where the road is broad and, it may be submitted, automatically define the way. Other conveyances, however, must go to the left of the statue, describing thereby a very acute and difficult angle, especially for a motor-car, and it is a wonder an accident has not yet happened there. It might be useful if the Commissioner took a personal demonstration of this crossing. Had it been intended that the left of the statue should be the route for vehicles going in the direction named, surely the tram-lines would have been laid to fall in with the idea.

LE TATILLON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

THE masterpiece, "Les Miserables," which has immortalised its author, the great Victor Hugo, seems to have taken an extraordinary hold on the Bombay public. The matinee held last Sunday afternoon drew an audience which has beaten all previous records. The house was full to overflowing, no less than a hundred visitors being accommodated on the stage. The time advertised was 3-30, but before 3 o'clock there was neither sitting nor standing room available, and about 2,000 people had to leave disappointed. Taken with the unusual hour of the entertainment, this record beats everything ever known in Bombay, while it places the fact beyond doubt that good, solid drama is the public fancy. Fortunately, the management does not lose its control over this magnificent film until Saturday morning next; and to meet the enthusiasm that has been shewn, the current programme will be suspended to-morrow (Wednesday), when there will be two shows, namely from 6 to 8-30 and from 9-30 to midnight, at each of which the whole of "Les Miserables" will occupy the screen. Intending visitors will thus have a choice of seeing the film either before or after dinner. The extra entertainment so successfully given by the Courtneys will therefore terminate after this evening. It would be advisable for those who decide to see "Les Miserables" to book their seats in good time to avoid disappointment.

CURRENT IN IAN NEWS.

The sixth Sikh Educational Conference will be held at Ambalia during the Easter holidays.

The installation ceremonies of the Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal are proceeding this week at Khatmandu.

The fire in the Corn and Flour Market, Kabul, caused damage to the extent of rupees one lakh. It burnt intermittently for three days.

It is proposed to amend the Indian law relating to conspiracy so as to bring it more in accord with the English law on the same subject.

Plague is increasing in Ghazipur and Azimgarh. The recent rains have created havoc among the inhabitants who had left the towns and were living in huts.

Sir Valentine Chirol is making a good recovery from his illness. After a visit to Dehra Dun he will rejoin the Islington Commission at Delhi and accompany it to Bombay.

Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, intends proceeding Home on leave at the end of March. Lieut.-Colonel Francis Lee, Commanding 4th Hussars, will act for him.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, was gazetted on the 22nd instant for six months' leave. His Honor will not avail himself of the leave till about the third week of March, when Mr. Justice Young is expected to return from leave.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Revd. H. B. Durrant, M.A., Principal of St. John's College, Agra, as Bishop of Lahore, in succession to the Right Revd. G. A. Lefroy, D.D., who has been appointed Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon.

It has been decided to send two companies of the 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkhas, under the command of Major Alban Wilson to co-operate with the military police in the restoration of order in the Tanak tract of the Naga Hills and in punishment of the villages that participated in the recent opposition to the police at Chinlong.

An article appears in the February "Wednesday Review" from the pen of the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair on the physical degeneration of the educated Indian. Dr. Nair attributes this degeneration to early marriage, malnutrition, injurious environment, and overstudy and advocates medical inspection and feeding by the State of all school-children.

Baron Schrottky states that he has proposed to the Madras Government a practical test by the Agricultural Department of his processes for the improvement of indigo manufacture, in order to enable the Department to form an opinion on the merits of these processes and to ascertain whether they leave the manufacturer such a net profit as would enable the Department to recommend their adoption to those who still manufacture indigo in Madras.

The Afghan campaign of 1879-80 was productive of more V.C.'s than of any other campaign in which the troops in India have been engaged, and not the least conspicuous of the many deeds of heroism which were witnessed in the course of that war was performed by Sergeant T. Ashford, whose death is reported. Ashford was at that time a private in the Royal Fusiliers (which regiment is now stationed at Jubbulpore) and he was awarded the coveted distinction for the conspicuous gallantry he displayed at the sortie at Day Khoja in Afganistan. It is interesting to note that the present Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir O'Moore Creagh, gained his V.C. in the same campaign while he was yet a Captain. Sergeant-Major Patrick Mullane, R. A., and Generals C.P. Leach, Sir Robert Hart, Sir A.G. Hammond and E. H. Sartorius were also similarly decorated.

The Calcutta Rowing Club held their annual general meeting at the Strand Road House. By unanimous consent, Sir Frederick Dumayne was again voted to be President, while Mr. F. Power takes the place of Sir C. W. N. Graham (who goes Home very shortly) as Vice-president. Mr. G. G. Mosley retains the captaincy, and a very strong committee was elected, comprising Messrs. C. V. Green, H. Walker, F. W. Rice and P. Crawford, with Messrs. T. B. Fairley and H. L. Plummer as Hony. Treasurer and Hony. Secretary, respectively. The Chairman reviewed last season's work, and concluded by announcing that the coming season would be commenced with a fleet of new boats, and hoped to see plenty of activity on the Behala water as again this year. He advised the younger members to take up training early, coaching being always available, so that the Hoare Cup (for fours) might be competed for in the first Regatta.

A young man, who gave his name as Ashley Dagron, of 58, Weston Street, appeared before the Commissioner of Police at Lal Bazar, Calcutta, and claimed a revolver and a number of cartridges which were in the hands of the police. It transpired in the course of the enquiry that the applicant, who had come forward to give evidence in a certain case of house trespass received information to the effect that the opposite parties to the suit intended to cause him injury that night with a knife. He thereupon armed himself with the revolver and went to the place where these people had assembled. He was challenged to a fair fight. Placing his coat and the weapon on the ground, he attacked the man who had thrown out the challenge. Apparently he got the better of the fight. Then, it was alleged, the other members of the party set on him in a body and he was obliged to go to the Bow Bazar Thana for protection. The police subsequently took possession of the loaded revolver. The Commissioner of Police called upon Dagron to prove that he was entitled to the possession of firearms without the necessary license. The latter asserted that his father was an Italian, that he was in a position to prove this, and that, under these circumstances, the revolver should be returned to him. The matter is under enquiry.

In a new issue of "Indian Forest Records," Mr. R. S. Hole, Botanist at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, has a highly interesting paper on "Useful Exotics in Indian Forests." Mr. Hole states that a tendency exists to exaggerate the importance of exotics and to overlook the value of indigenous plants. In this connexion, he quotes Sir George Watt's remark that in the early days of the Indian tea industry the Assam forms of the plant were regarded as "degraded," and Chinese varieties were introduced at considerable cost, with the result that "for the past 30 or 40 years the planters have deplored the day when the so-called Chinese tea plant was brought into India." After giving a long list of the exotics which Forest Officers have attempted to introduce, Mr. Hole declares that the economic results have been very small. A certain amount of success has been obtained from the introduction of the Hevea rubber, and it is probable that good results will also be secured from camphor. The cultivation of both kinds of trees with the object of establishing industries, however, falls within the sphere of the planter rather than of the forester. The duties of the Forest Department with reference to them are usually limited to the creation of small experimental plantations in order to encourage private enterprise. With the exception of this class of work in one or two limited areas, says Mr. Hole, it is believed that the only plantations of exotics which can be regarded as successful from the point of view of economic forestry are to be found in the Eucalyptus plantations of the Nilgiris.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The market for coal shares opened quiet but steady, and a small business took place in these stocks.

The gunny market was also steady, with business done at Rs. 62-8 ready, and Rs. 63 next month. To-day, in the gunny market, there was little doing, owing, presumably, to the holiday in America on Saturday. The market closed quite firm, however.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

Semi-Finals of Marryatt Cup.

The semi-finals of the Marryatt Cup at the Bombay Gymkhana were played off yesterday afternoon, before a large number of spectators. The matches were Milne vs. Lucas, and Kidd vs. McCormack. It was generally expected that the first mentioned game would provide the more exciting tennis to watch, the players being on paper, more evenly matched and that the latter would be easy work for Kidd. As results show, however, it was just the other way about. Milne had no difficulty at all in beating Lucas, who does not seem to have regained his form of past years. Lucas merely succeeded in winning four games in all, one in the first set and three in the second.

Milne beat Lucas 6-1, 6-3.

McCormack put up an extremely good fight against Kidd. Although the issue was never really very much in doubt, Kidd's experience and accuracy being bound to tell in the long run, yet McCormack played a plucky uphill game and really did extremely well to push Kidd as far as he did in the first set. McCormack won two games out of the first three and then Kidd the next three, making the score 4-2 in Kidd's favour. McCormack then won a game (4-3), Kidd took the score to 5-3, but McCormack would not be denied and won still another game (5-4). Kidd finally won the tenth game and the first set by 6-4. In the second set McCormack was not so steady and Kidd quickly took the score to 4-1. McCormack at this stage put in some excellent strokes and won the sixth game, making the score 4-2, but it was his last effort and Kidd quickly won the next two games and thus the match by two sets to love.

Scores:—Kidd beat McCormack 6-4, 6-2.

This afternoon the final between Kidd and Milne will be played at 5-30 p.m.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1913.

The matches fixed for Wednesday, 26th instant, are as follows:—

QUEEN'S-ROAD COURTS.

J. R. Gunjikar vs. K. H. McCormack.
R. D. Karve vs. V. V. Bhadkamkar.
J. A. D. Naoroji vs. P. N. Chandavarkar.
N. P. Engineer vs. Capt. T. C. Lucas.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

F. Portlock vs. M. F. Nicholson.
R. Kidd vs. A. E. Williams.

Play to commence at about 5-30 p.m. All competitors must watch the daily papers each day, and also the notice-board on the Queen's road Courts and note the dates on which their matches are fixed to be played.

All competitors are requested to attend at the Queen's road. Courts on Wednesday, 26th instant, at 5 p.m. sharp.

The following matches have been fixed in the Doubles for Thursday, 27th instant.

QUEEN'S-ROAD COURTS.

Chinmalgand and Desai vs. Dastoor and Ghandi.
Grumberg and Shaw vs. Shirgaokar and Shiveshwarkar.
Portlock and Williams vs. Gunjikar and Wagle.
Milne and Kidd vs. Naoroji and Engineer.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

Sanderson and Drummond vs. Colbeck and Bunbary.

INFANTRY POLO.

Delhi Tournament, Second Game.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 24.

Owing to rain the second game of the Infantry Tournament was only played to-day. The Durbar grounds being unfit, the 11th Lancer ground was used.

A well-contested game between the 60th Rifles and the 5th Fusiliers resulted in a win with widened goals for the latter. Captain Yates Brown played a brilliant game for the 60th who had perhaps the best of the game except in the fourth chukker.

First chukker:—The 60th Rifles led off with a vigorous attack. The Fusiliers had a run down, but hit behind. The 60th resumed the offensive but the Fusiliers got away and were unlucky not to score, the ball striking the back's pony in front of goal. A cross by Capt. Herbert resulted in a 50 yards hit, but the 60th failed to score.

Score—0 0

Second chukker:—An up-and-down game was maintained during the first half of this chukker. The 60th then took the ball into their opponent's end and kept it until the bugle sounded.

Score:—0-0.

Third chukker:—The 60th resumed the offensive but the Fusiliers kept the ball out. This was followed by some level play up and down the ground. A fine hit by Capt. Yates Brown should have given the 60th a goal, but they missed their chance. A foul against Capt. Yates Brown necessitated the 60th hitting out from behind and the Fusiliers had the best of the remainder of the chukker. No score.

Fourth chukker:—The Fusiliers at once attacked. Some play round the goal ensued. Herbert scored their first goal. For the remainder of the chukker, play centred round the 60th's goal, but the Fusiliers failed to put it through. Score:—one to nil.

Fifth Chukker:—This opened with a foul against Capt. Yates Brown. A hit-out from behind being given a fine run by the 60th just failed to fructuate, going behind from the hit-out. Pearse got the ball and equalised. A foul against Capt. Sandiland resulted in a 50-yard hit for the 60th, but no score resulted. Score—one to one.

Sixth chukker:—This was an uneventful chukker and very even play lasted to the end, when the ball went behind the 60th's goal. With widened goals the Fusiliers immediately attacked and put an end to the game. The score was 5th Fusiliers 2, 60th Rifles 1.

The teams were:—5th Fusiliers,—Mr, Croudain, Mr. Watkin, Capt. Herbert, Capt. Sandilands (back); 60th Rifles Mr. Fladgate,—Mr. Pearse, Capt Yates Brown, Col. Gosling (black).

BOMBAY RACES.

5th Day, Wednesday, 26th February.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of final forfeit at 4 p. m., on Monday, 24th February.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—6 furlongs. Ute 9-12; Paul Pry, 9-2; Soultline, 9-5; Hoppner, 9-3; Lord Carlyon, 8-11; Chobham, 8-11; Watch Tower, 8-10; Forfeit, 8-10; Punt, 8-6; Loki, 7-8; Eagle Bird, 6-12.

THE COLABA PLATE.—About 1 1-4 mile. Bombastic, 9-12; Parkhill, 9-9; Val

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

GERMANY AND THE NAVY.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

London, Feb. 8.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" states that Admiral von Tirpitz's declaration merely means that Germany does not intend to make a fresh spurt in naval construction. There is no agreement and no negotiations have been begun for the limitation of Germany's naval increases.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wires that apart from von Tirpitz's willingness to accept the ratio of 16 to 10, it will be some time before Germany is ripe for another naval project. The people's shoulders are still sore from the last burdens and the high price of necessaries. Moreover, it is difficult to squeeze five million sterling annually out of them for the new Army Bill.

Berlin, Feb. 9.

The Liberal and Radical sections of the German Press welcome Von Tirpitz's proposal as the forerunner of naval peace. The Nationalist papers, however, are sceptical that the proposed ratio is meaningless without guarantees regarding the building of colonial Dreadnoughts.

London, Feb. 7.

The London "Observer" insists on the maintenance of the two keels to one standard. Von Tripitz has suggested a temporary settlement on Germany's terms, but England's naval strength is subject to widespread dispersion, while that of Germany is concentrated in the North Sea. The only safe settlement of the naval question is one made between the Triple Entente, not between England and Germany alone. The whole British sea power of the future depends upon the growth of the Empire movement.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent further reports that the statements made in the Reichstag are calculated to strengthen the erroneous German impression that Mr. Churchill offered a naval ratio of 16 to 10 for all ships for all time. Admiral von Tirpits would doubtless like to tie Britain down to such a ratio, but when the British Dreadnoughts grow obsolete and the ratio is altered there will be an outcry demanding a further Navy Bill.

London, Feb. 9.

The British Navy League, commenting on the German Admiral Von Tirpitz's statement that he is prepared to accept, for the present, the standard of relative naval strength suggested by Mr. Winston Churchill last March, namely, 16, British to 10 German battleships—absolutely disagrees. The League insists that the proportion should be two British keels for every one German. Britain, it is pointed out, is not concerned with Germany alone as a naval power but also with her allies, Italy and Austria, which will by the end of 1918 have a powerful fleet of then Dreadnoughts commissioned in the Mediterranean Sea.

The "Daily Mail" declares if Germany wishes to diminish naval competition the means are simple. The British programme is based on the programmes of this Powers of the Triple Alliance, and if they are reduced British naval construction automatically decreases.

CANADA'S NAVY GIFT.

Ottawa, Feb 8.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday Mr. Bourassa, prominent member of the Opposition charged the Prime Minister. Mr. Borden, with making gift Dreadnoughts to the Imperial navy, mainly as shield to cover a contribution of 3,00,000 dollars to the Canadian Conservative party's election funds. Wholesale graft Mr. Bourassa alleges, has occurred in this connection.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER COLLAPSES.

Washington, Feb. 8.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil Trust millionaire, was yesterday being examined by the special Congress Committee appointed to investigate the American "Money Trust" question, when he became seriously ill. The committee was taking Mr. Rockefeller's evidence at Jekinal Island in the State of Georgia, and the seizure was so sudden that the examination was dropped at once and he was hurriedly placed in the care of a doctor. Mr. Rockefeller's health has for some time been feeble and his condition was regarded as serious, but he is now reported out of danger.

NEVADA'S DIVORCE COLONY.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.

The Legislature of the State of Nevada, where divorce is more easily and rapidly obtained than anywhere else in America, has altered the divorce law in respect to residential qualification required. This will have the effect of eradicating the "divorce colony" which has been established at Reno, by people who desire release from matrimonial bonds flocking thither from all parts of America.

FRENCH BANDITTI.

Paris, Feb. 10.

An extraordinary act of brigandage was perpetrated yesterday in some forest country near Marseilles. A vehicle, in which money to pay the wages of workmen was being conveyed, under the escort of a gendarme, was ambushed by bandits, who fired a volley which wounded the gendarme, the driver, and a clerk. The gendarme's condition is critical. The bandits have not been arrested.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES.

London, Feb. 10.

Mr. Henry Chaplin, Unionist, M. P. for Wimbledon, who was one of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's strongest supporters in the Tariff Reform campaign, refuses to requiesce in the Unionist decision (as announced by Mr. Bonar Law) to postpone the question of Imperial preference by food duties till after the second general election from now. He declares that such a postponement is likely to jeopardise or indefinitely postpone the preference question. And the panic-stricken abandonment of the preferential duty question is little likely to appeal to the electors in the coming elections.

SYNDICALISM.

LONDON Feb, 10.

Something of a sensation has been caused by a letter, published in a Newcastle newspaper by the Hon. William Armstrong son and heir to Lord Armstrong late director of the Elswick Arsenal in favour of syndicalism.

Mr. Armstrong declares that we shall gradually arrive at a state of society in which there will be no monarchy and no peerage but only government by the fittest. How he asks can a man lead a clean wholesome life on 18s. 6d. a week and support a family. What excuse is there for the 40 per cent dividends of certain companies or for the dividends of the Elswick Arsenal running into double figures while these rates of pay obtain?

GOD AND GERMANY.

Berlin, Feb. 10.

The Emperor William yesterday made quite unexpectedly a fiery speech at the 1813 celebration of the Berlin University. He delivered a glowing panegyric on the military virtues of Gemany and declared that the renaissance of Prussia was the act of God.

The present generation, said the Kaiser, was inclined to be materialistic. It showed less capacity for what transcandentals might well learn—how to get back the faith of their fathers. God was with the Germans before, and God was with them now.

ALFONSO AND AVIATION.

Madrid, Feb. 9.

King Alfonso of Spain and Prince Leopold of Battenburg, grandson of Queen Victoria of England, yesterday took a flight lasting two hours over Madrid in a dirigible balloon.

IN BRIEF.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8.

A strike of novel character is now in operation throughout Argentina. Recently the legislature imposed very heavy taxes on pharmaceutical preparations and perfumes. As a protest against those taxis the chemists have closed their shops, while the hairdressers and other tradesmen support the strike.

London, Feb. 8.

Yesterday during a gale on the river Mersey a hopper barge was capsized and 10 men aboard her were drowned.

Paris Feb. 7.

The French Government has decided to remit the sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment passed at Bordeaux on four welsh footballers, who after a match banquet assaulted the Bordeaux police. The fines of 50 france are exacted, but as "first offenders" the welsh rowdies have been exempted from imprisonment.

Berlin, Feb. 8.

Yesterday Captain Jenetsky, a Prussian military aviator, accompanied by a motor mechanic, was flying an aeroplane over the Gulf of Dantzic, when the machine fell into the sea, and both men were drowned.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGAR CANE.

The Final report on the sugarcane crop of 1912-13. [Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under segurcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 51·3 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

Character of the Season.—As usual sowings of cane last year generally began about the middle of February and lasted till the middle of April. Germination was good, and the crop got a good start. In the third week of June, some rain was received in the eastern and central submontane districts and parts of the Benares division; but regular rains did not commence till the second week of July. In August the rainfall was everywhere sufficient, and in certain parts of the province excessive. There was heavy rainfall throughout the province the early part of September, followed by a break which lasted till nearly the end of the month, when good rain was received in Rohilkhand and the greater part of the Doab and Oudh, but the Gorakhpur division received only light rain, while the Banares division practically received no rain after the first week of September. The month of October was rainless. In the first week of November, good rain was received in some districts of Oudh; while in the third week, the greater part of the province received most useful rain which was heaviest in the districts where it was most required viz: the eastern dirtricts which had missed the late September rain. December and January have been rainless in the plains. In the western districts, crushing began about the middle of November or beginning of December and in the rest of the province about the end of December or early in January.

Area.—In the first forecast issued in August last, an increase of about 5 per cent. was estimated over the last year's area. According to the crop statements now received, the increase amounts to 6 percent. the total area under sugarcane being 1,424,338 acres compared with 1,340,637 acres last year. The present year's area is the largest on record except in 1907 when it amounted to 1,471,831 acres. The increase is shared by all divisions; it is smallest in Gorakhpur which in the preceding year showed an increase of 55,676 acres.

Outturn.— In the Benares division the cane crop was not promissing from the beginning owing to the injury caused by insects. The crop further deteriorated from the want of rain in September and October both in this and theGorakhpur division. In these two divisions therefore, the cane crop is now estimated each at 75 per cent. of the normal. In theother divisions also the crop has undergone some deterioration from the dryness of the season: and his estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal in Oudh; and at 90 in the remaining divisions. For the province as a whole, the crop is estimated at 90 per cent. of the normal as in the preceding year. The outturn in terms of gur is estimated at 35,407, 000 maunds compared with 34,280,000 maunds last year showing an increase of three per cent. No sugar or gur is produced in these provinces from other sources than cane.

UNITED PROVINCES RICE.

The final report on the rice crop of 1912.—[Note. —On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under rice crop in the United Provinces has represented some 8·6 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

Preliminary.—The rice crop in this province is chiefly grown in tracts where the supply of water is plentiful; its cultivation,therefore, is most extensive in the belt of districts underlying the Himalayas, and reaches its maximum in the easternmost of these districts. The broad-casted rice is sown on the break of the monsoon, and is ready for cutting in from 2 to 2-1-2 months. The transplanted rice is sown in seed-beds at the beginning of the rains planted out after a fortnight or three weeks and cut in November. A very small proportion known as hot weather rice is sown in January or February, and cut in May. Its area on an average of the last three years amounts to 18,000 acres for the whole province, and is not included in this forecast as it is not available at present.

Character of the season.—In the eastern and central submontane districts and parts of the Benares division, sowings of rice commenced in good time in the third week of June when sufficient rain was received; elsewhere it was not until the second week in July that ample rain fell for sowings to be begun. In August the rainfall was everywhere sufficient, and in certain parts of the provinces excessive. There was heavy rainfall throughout the provinces in the early part of September, followed by a break which lasted till nearly the end of the month, when good rain was received in Bundelkhand, Rohilkhand, and the greater part of the Duab and Oudh. Gorakhpur, Azamgarth, Fyzabad,and Allahabad, districts received only light rain in the last week while the Benares division practically received no rain after the first week of September. The month of October was practically rainless.

Area.—The rainfall of July for the most part was vere favourable in its character and an unusually large area was sown with rice. The total area under rice for the whole province amounts to 6,810,618 acres compared with 5,220,153 acres in 1911. Of the former area 4,392,391 acres were sown with early, and 2,418,227 acres late with rice. The increase this year amounts to 1,590,465 acres or 30 per cent and is shared by all rice-growing districts. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years, the increase amounts to 5 and 3 per cent, respectively.

Outturn.— The yield of early rice has generally been satisfactory, and taking the province as a whole,it amounts to 80 per cent. of the normal; but the want of rain,in September and October seriously damaged the late rice particularly in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, and the outturn for the province is put at 60 per cent. of the normal. Taking both early and late rice together, the rice crop this year is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal. The total outturn of rice is estimated at 1,997,000 tons compared with 1,779,000 tons in 1911, showing an increase of 12 per cent.

MADRAS COTTON.

SECOND OR FINAL OUTTURN REPORT,

[On an average of the five years ending 1910-1911, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 7·8 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.

The area sown with cotton up to the end of January 1912, in Ryotwari villages is reported to be about 5 per cent. less than that sown in these villages at the same time last year. It, however, exceeds the average areas under cotton in the previous five and ten years. The total area under cotton is put at 3,196,600 acres with an estimated yield of 280,044 bales of 400 lb. each. The pickings in the North are up to those of last year and the prospect for Tinnevellies is good. If this be maintained although the area under cotton is somewhat less than last year, the total outturn should equal or exceed last year's crop. The figures now reported for Cocanadas are probably too low.

In villages other than Ryotwari an extent of 204,200 acres is estimated to be under cotton capable of yielding 33,800 bales of 403 lb. each. This extent is 16 per cent. more than the area relating the corresponding period of 1912.

The Native States of Banganapalle and Pudukkotta report a total area of about 25,200 acres estimated yield 2,800 bales of 400 lb. each.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Rain in the North-West and North-East.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Feb. 24.

Precipitation occurred in the North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab, and parts of north east India. The chief falls are—Silchar, two inches; Balasore a half; Multan, Peshawar, a quarter.

There has been a large decrease in the amount of cloud, but the weather remains unsettled in Northern India.

Forecast :—Local precipitation in north-west and north-east India.

Earthquake Report :—An earthquake of some slight intensity, having its origin about 250 miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 7 hours 20 mins. this morning.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

A private advice from Behar says that the recent heavy rain has done considerable damage to the wheat crop.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan records 0·25" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess except in the extreme north. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum Temperature is above the average except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in upper Sind and north Rajputana, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India west.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is above normal at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern and extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is generally in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather is again slightly unsettled in the north-west India and the central parts of the country. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and the south-west Punjab. Cloud has appeared over the southern half of the Central Provinces. Multan, however, is the only station reporting rainfall to-day.

Isolated showers are possible in Sind, the south-west Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time), 24th February, 1913, was 29·947 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 2 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th February, 1913.

72. The officer Commanding regrets to announce the death of 1021 Sergt.

Death. J. Clarke, No. 2 Company B. V. A. who died at St. George's Hospital on 23-2-13.

73. Reference above Sergt. J. Clarke is struck off the strength with effect from 23rd February.

74. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows :—

Wednesday 26th instant 7 a. m. Saturday 1st March 4 p. m. Wednesday 5th March 7 a. m. Saturday 8th March 4 p. m.

All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course are requested to do so at an early date.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

70. Meetings Regimental Committee.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Head Quarters after evening parade on Thursday next.

Business :—To arrange dates etc. for the Inter-Company and Carter Cup Competition.

Squad Drills, Rifle exercises and Musketry Instruction.

67. Parades will be held on Thursday in the Town Hall Compound at 7 p. m. Commencing on Thursday, 27th February.

Dress :—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.

Hamilton Shield Competition. This competition will be held on Saturday, 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p. m.

Details can be seen at Headquarters.

Gun Drill.—15 pr. Gun Drill will be held in the Town Hall Compound every Tuesday Morning at 7 a. m. Commencing from Tuesday 25th inst. Members requiring Gun Drills for Efficiency requirements should attend these parades.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1913.

149. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quaters at once.

146. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 2nd proximo. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by 12 noon on Friday the 28th instant.

Programme will be issued when received from Press.

Detail :

Saturday 1st March.—Cadet marching competition (Match 13) and Blaney Challenge Cup (Match 16).

Sunday 2nd March.—Bayley Cup, Challenge Shield (Match 15).

Daily detail will be published later.

147. Proficiency candidates who received books from Head-quarters are requested to return them early.

148. Extract from Government Resolution, General Department No. 1251 dated 13th February 1913 is published for information :—

Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Lieut. Henry Francis Pengelly Hearson resigns his commission. Dated 22nd July 1912.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The All-comers match in the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Meeting will be fired at Ghat Kopar at 7-30 on the 27th inst, Post entries,

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" and "I prefer it to any other," would you mind trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A discovery, which will revolutionise the science of chemical research and set hundreds of chemists working on new lines all over the world, has been made by Sir William Ramsay, Professor Norman Collie, of University College, London, and Mr. H. Patterson, of the University of Leeds. Sir William Ramsay has made the following brief explanation. "For several years" he said, "I used half a gramme of radium bromide lent to me by the Royal Academy of Vienna. With that I thought I had succeeded intransmuting copper into lithium, and silicon. titanium, zirconium and thorium into carbon. More recently I obtained neon from water. Two years ago the radium bromide was recalled by the Academy. Now radium contains an enormous amount of energy in a concentrated form. In order to see whether some other source of energy could not be found to achieve the same results, I investigated the contents of used X-ray bulbs (closed glass vessels which had been used to produce X-rays by means of an electrical discharge between two pieces of metal, one of which is known as the cathode). The bulbs were given to me by a medical friend. These bulbs were found to contain traces of the gas helium, the existence of which could not be explained. Professor Collie was simultaneously experimenting with home-made X-ray bulbs, in which the cathode rays were employed as a source of energy. Mr. Patterson pursued a similar course of investigation quite independently and without knowing of Dr. Collie's work. Dr. Collie was very sceptical at first, but ultimately they both came to the conclusion that if cathode rays are passed through pure hydrogen gas in a certain manner, there is present in the hydrogen tube considerable quantities of neon one of the rare elements of the atmosphere; and by some change of conditions the element helium is substituted for neon.

"Inasmuch as there is certainly no helium or neon in the bulbs, and as the possibility of their entrance from the outside air, which contains them, was excluded by carefully devised experiments, the only conclusion which can be drawn is that these elements are the product of some action going on in the bulb:—1. Either the transmutation of the aluminium cathode or of one of the numerous elements present in the glass into neon and helium; 2. Or that hydrogen is thus converted into both of these gases; 3. Or that the electricity itself in the form of electrons (particles of electricity) gives rise to the birth of these elements. In short, either the transmutation of one element into another or the creation of an element from electricity. This points the way for a change of one form of matter supposed to be incapable of it into another." "Does it mean, for instance, that you will be able to turn lead into gold?" Sir William was asked. "I do not know," was the reply. "It might, though probably the cost would be too great to make it worth while. The importance of the discovery is that we have deciphered another line in the Hook of Nature, and has opened the door to further discoveries. There may be commercial consequences; there probably will be; but those are not the concern of the scientific investigator. We are on the threshold of an entirely new departure in scientific investigation. One advantage of the discovery is this—it is now within the reach of anyone who can command a battery and a coil to repeate the experiment. Formerly only those who had large stores of radium could attempt anything of the kind."

What a fine opportunity for judging the relative efficiency of the turbine and the reciprocating engine was afforded by the recent run of the "Arkansas" and "Delaware" from Colon to Key West at a speed of 18 knots. The reciprocating engines of the "Delaware" have some fine records to their credit, and since the "Arkansas" is fitted with the latest type of turbine, the run should afford some excellent and most valuable data as to the relative efficiency of the two types, at least at a speed of 18 knots.

The fourth international congress of rice growing was held at Vercelli, Italy, during the early part of November. It was decided to establish an international centre for rice cultivation and researches upon this subject, and accordingly the Vercelli rice-growing plant is to be rearranged and laid out with this end in view. The institution will be directed by Prof. N. Noveli, and it is expected to further the interests of this branch of research to a considerable extent.

It is well known, of course, that human beings and the lower animals are better able to resist cold when they are well fed, but it is interesting to learn that a German investigator has announced that feeding plants has the same effect on them. He declares that the introduction of organic substances of nutrient character (carbohydrates, alcohols, acetone) into the plant cell heightens its resistance to cold, even in the case of tropical plants. Difference substances protect in different degrees. The sugars stand highest, then come glycerine, the alcohols, and acetone. The removal of the protective contents restores the original degree of resistance.

On January 11th Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, received from the hands of Rear-Admiral Robert Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, the gold medal of the National Geographical Society. Replying to the brief speech of presentation, Capt. Amundsen said: "Greatly as I am honored by receiving this beautiful medal, I feel that the honor is multiplied a thousandfold by the fact that the presentation has been made by the greatest explorer since Christopher Columbus. The desire to search out the South Pole, in fact, the spirit for exploration and discovery, was awakened in me by Admiral, then Lieut., Peary, whom I met in the Arctic in 1890."

Do you know that there are right handed plants and left handed plants? An English investigator, R. H. Compton, has thought the matter curious and interesting enough to make it the subject of extended investigation, and has reported on it to the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He observed eight varieties of two-rowed barley to determine the ratio of rights; in the first, leaves of seeds of different varieties and of the various kernels from the same individual spikes, and found that among 12,401 seedlings 7,237 or 58.36 per cent. had the first leaf twisted to the left. A variety of millet showed an excess of left handed seedlings, as was also the case with oats. In the case of corn the ratio was almost unity, and there was apparently "no inheritance of right and left handedness as such."

The Meteorological Service of Brazil has been completely reorganized and placed under the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry of that country. About 150 stations are already in operation, and it is planned to greatly increase this number by having each State establish a central observatory and a local net work of stations to cooperate with the central institution in Rio Janeiro. Several stations will be soon established in the remote interior, at places to which access is slower and more difficult than a journey to Europe. At present nine tenths of this vast country is a meteorological terra incognita, representing a deplorable blank on the climatic charts of the globe. The shining exception to this condition of affairs is the famous coffee-producing State of Sao Paulo, which has long maintained an excellent meteorological service on its own account. The director of the new national service is Prof. Dr. Henrique Morize.

According to that excellent publication, the "Canal Record," the hydraulically-deposited core of the Gatun dam is now practically covered in by the dry fill. The deposited material is a smooth clay, highly waterproof, which has flowed into every intertice in the rock and earth, until the whole mass at the centre of the dam has become like a rubble wall, every rock of which is cemented to another. This clay similar to the blue rock found everywhere on the isthmus, and the "Record" states that it is probable that in time the core of the dam itself will solidify into such rock.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT—FEB. 25.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

19-12, 1160-10 Payne and Co, Rahim Vally Mahomed vs N J Gamadia and another, Bicknell M R and Co, Payne and Co.

31-12, 228-08 Ardeshir R D and Co, Ebji Umersey vs Jayajayal Lukminarayen and another, Malvi H M and R.

55-12, 1043-11 Payne and Co. the New Piece Goods Bourse Co Ltd vs. Jivabhai Vadilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

66-12 461-12 Payne and Co, Withaldas Gcouldas vs Joonimal Hargopal Poongla, Motichand and D.

67-12, 28-12 D J Mastri, Laxmon Jayram vs. Radhabai widow, Captain and V.

69-12, 261-11 Dubash and Co, Narsey Virji vs Alfred H Harrison, Patell and E.

70-12 Payne and Co, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola and Co vs Karimbhoy Salebhboy and others Edgelow G W and Co.

71-12, 311-12 Payne and Co, Mulraj Khattau vs The Bank of India Ltd, and others Craigie B and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D.

72-12, 311-12 Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India Ltd. vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D, Payne and Co.

74-12, 212-11 Mulla and M, Burjorji Ruttonji Bomanji vs Bhawandas Parashram, Tyabji D and Co.

59-12, 134-12 Mulla and M, Bawa Miya Pir Bara Miya vs Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Miya and others, Payne and Co.

65-12 Wadia G and Co, Trioumdas Mills Co Ltd vs The Lakhmidas Khemji Spg and Wg Co Ltd.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

708-12 Vachha and Co; Yeshwant Bhicaji Contractor vs Muldavdas Gcouldas Lilachar Pasha, Edgelow G W and Co.

162-12 J P Patel—S B Pavri vl Harmukhrai and another—Malabar affirms.

1060-09 Mirza M and M. R B Chokshi vs R B Chokshi Joh G and B; Mehta and D.

471-1709 12, Motichand and D, N R Jaikar vs Rajaram Bapuji, Hiralal and Co.

871-12 Chinnis M and K, Ahmed Jamal vs Mahomed Ibrahim, Mulla and M.

1017-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Chotalal Mulchand vs L P M Gomes, Payne and Co.

815-12 Unwalla and P, Jusbaj Foaji vs Abdul Rehiman Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Payne and, Co.

845-12 Payne and Co, Karsan Eskira vs Motiram Jaikisandas, Mulla and M.

Testamentary Suits.
Long Causes.

897-12 Manekial and T. L B Amrey vs Sadanand Jagannath—Stam M and H.

594-12 Subnis and G Bai Sitabai vs G. M. Dukle Daph F and D.

734-12 Payne and Co. The South Mills Co, Ld vs Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Bick M R and Co.

936-12 Bick M R and Co. Shivruttondas Pragdas vs B N Patel—Stam B and Co.

988-12 Wadia G and Co. Jessang Dosabhai vs Bai Jabak, Dubash and P.

953-12 In Person, Bai Jabak vs Jamnadas Tharadas.

981-12 Tyabji D and Co Narayen Balaji vs G M Mohite, Bhimji and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
Short Causes.

122-12 Captain and V—Dulsukrai Gulabchand vs Sukur Ismail.

501-12 Captain and V—Ismail Nurmahomed Cuicum —Abdur Sukur Ismail.

705-12 Malvi H M and R—Shalodas Jankiprasad vs M C Moondra.

1087-12 Ranh Nand Co—The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society Ld, vs. J M D'Silva—Dash F and D.

1114-12 Unwalla and P. S D Sadyscott vs. E J Reuben.

1213-12 Dubash and Co, Mrs. Daisy Claridge vs Arthur Hands.

1260-12 Ard H and Co, Gopuldas Haridas vs Hasi Cassum Ebrahim Gorey and others.

1329 12 Khun L and M Ghoomilal Lalchand vs Shankerlalji Parashramji.

1387-12 Edgar G M and C, Narotam and Co. H Dhramsey Bhimji.

10-13 Motichand and D, Rai Budrides Bahadur and sons, vs Shurejmal Budsen and anr.

17-13 Patell and Co, Megbji Valubhdas vs Luxmon Jaram, G H Dalal.

47-13 Mulla and M, Khimji Devji, vs Ismabai Shroff D and D.

52-13 M B Chothia, G J Bharucha, vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bick M B and W; Patell and Co.

55-13 Tyabji D and W Mahomed Umar Abu Mirja' vs Normahomed, Chandbhai, Captain and V.

91-13 Unwalla and P M N Rustom-Framos, vs N R Dubash.

110-13 Patell and Co, Haji Tar Mahomed Abbas, vs Ahmed Miya Haran Miya, Sham M and H.

113-13 Chitnis M and K Dwarkadas Sadanand Phalinpackar, vs N R Shroff Mulji K and T.

114-13 Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Nowji and Co, vs Sha Vanmali Jatha Jam R and D

127-13 Mehta and D, The Advocate General of Bay vs Rehmatbai widow, Kanga and Co, Mehta and D.

Undefended New Long Causes.

1342-12 Shamrao M and H Kalitai widow, vs Dharbai widow.

1346-12 Craigie B and Co. The Manekji Petit Mfg Co Ld. vs Shevji Khetsey and Co.

Long Causes.

201-09 Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs the B Bay and P S N Co Ld, and another, Crawford B and W.

525-12 Jehangir M and S, Tullockchand Kehand Nookamchand vs Nora anbux Ramcoover, Motichand and D.

577-11 Dephtary F and D, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ardesher H D and Co, Jehangir M and S.

784-12 Sreetham B and Co, Beramji Bomanji vs M M Dubash, Forbes and Co.

724-12 Dubash and A. Boojilal Magoolal vs Ranchhordas Varji Wandhr, Hiralal and Co Edg G W and Co

578-09 Nanu H and Co, Ibrahim Abdulally Mcoobalia vs C Chajanlal and Co. Madh K and C. Mancha nd N.

533-12 Tyabji D and W, Jetram Kedarnath vs Gajji mal Chimanjilal, Motichand and D.

455-11 Muller and M, Adamji Anmarbhoy vs Abdeally Sookmanji, Payne and Co

691-12 Payne and Co, Lipton Ltd vs Bikson and Co Mat Jani M

4-12 Mancklal and T. Hivalal Hurgiwan and others, vs Parshotum Potamber, Ragh Bhand N

970-11 Ragh B and N. Radhabai vs Valibai, Manecklal and T.

834-12 Payne and Co, Bhowanidas Veramal and Co, vs Hakinji Tajbhoy, Jeh and S.

891-12 Mulla and Co, Ataul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatoabin Tyabji D and Co.

1030-12 Motichand and D Chunilal Motichand vs Jejbhai Bhagwan and another Purmanand and Co.

-12 Ard. H. D. and Co, Dinbai vs. Basil Norman Lang Post R K and Co F P Pavri Edg. G W and Co.

682-12 Payne and Co, H N Vakil vs A R Ayub, Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

948-11 Mat J and M, Haridas Valji vs Valji Juma Alias Chaturbhoy Chat M and K, Dik D and S

315-11 Ragh B and N, Narsa Achappa vs Rajammabai widow, Khun L and M,

1061-12 Tyabji D and Co, B P Mantri vs S B Rawoot Little and Co.

656-12 Bhai K and G, Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand vs Goolabchand Moonalal and Co, Payne and Co.

479-12 Ragh W and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bokleo Ruderam Tyabji D and Co.

157-12 Payne and Co Marker Printer and Co. vs Haji Ahmedbin Manoor Ackar Motichand and D.

287-12 Ard H D and Co Baichand Gladharilal vs Haridas Ranchhodmal J and M Ragh N and and Co.

630-12 Ragh N and Co Devkarandas Ramcover vs Damji Hirji Ard. H D and Co

304-12 Unwalla and P Sidick Mahomed Abrakbia vs Messrs Motichand Davidas Edg E W and Co,

887-12 Vachha and Co Ranchod Ajubhai vs Michael and Co Pest R K and Co

66-12 Little and Co The London County and Westminster Bank and Co vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford and Co.

1358-12 Mulji K and T Bai Nangavri vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Tejan Cap and V.

1305-12 Captain and V Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri Mulji K and T.

1305-12 Captain and V, Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Bai Naudgavri, Mulji K and T.

1007-12 Jeh M and S. Hajeben widow vs Sarabai Nanu H and Co.

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FAMOUS DOCTORS' OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
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JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly" adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH'S places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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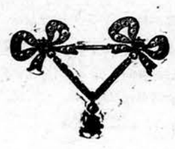
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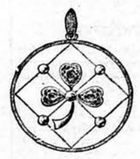
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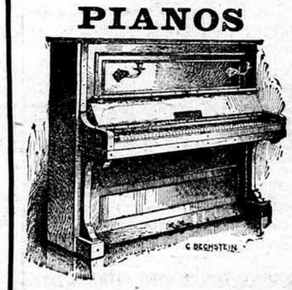
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